

The Matrix of Ancient History

An introduction to the criticism
of history and chronology

Analysis of a religiously motivated
history invention since the 18th century

Author: [Christopher Pfister](#)

Title of the printed book:

Die Matrix der alten Geschichte
Eine Einführung in die Geschichts- und Chronologiekritik;
Norderstedt 2021

See also: [A manifesto to clarify historical criticism](#)

See also: [The origin of the name AMERICA](#)

See also: [The origins of the Hebrew language](#)

See also: [Vesuvius is everywhere](#)

See also: [ALOHA HAWAII: the origin of this welcome](#)

Note to the reader:

These following elements in English of the above-mentioned book
are designed to give a first impression of its contents,
and to serve as a basis for a future translation.

Cover text

Our past is divided into two parts: history and prehistory. We know the former, the second we think we know. But what is ancient history called? The Bible, the Greeks, the Romans, the Middle Ages, the Reformation, the modern age, are all myths and legends, written from a certain time afterwards - a textbook, a matrix. Nobody can stop the realization that world history with its contents and dates become credible only towards the end of the 18th century. This book examines all the important aspects of the new and fascinating theme of the critique of history and chronology.



Jan Hooft
Landscape with church and bell tower

Oil on panel, 39 x 52 cm

To be set after critical considerations to the 1770s

Formerly owned by the Kings of Naples

Swiss private property



The Dionysus child in the arms of a nymph
from:
Henri Stierlin
The Roman Empire
Köln 1996, 43

Wall painting from an ancient villa of the Farnesina in Rome.

Supposedly "Augustan age".
 In fact, at the earliest it has to be set at the beginning of the 18th century.
 (Museo Nazionale Romano o delle Terme, Roma)

Notices

AC means ANTE CHRISTUM = before Christ
 AD means ANNO DOMINI = year of our Lord

The philological principle of devocalization

For the purpose of philological and historical analysis you have to free the words from its vowels.

In ancient times only the consonants were important (like f.e. in Hebrew language).

Examples:

Troja, TROJAM (always take the accusative case, because it is most used) = Troy

These letters freed of vowels can be revocalized with any vowels.

Example:

TRM = TERRAM, *terra* = earth, land

The three consonants can also be read backwards:

TRM > MRT

Revocalized it results for example:

MRT = MORTEM, *mors* = death

MRT = MARTYREM, *martyr* = martyr

Another important example:

America, AMERICAM = MRCM = MARCUM, *Marcus* = Mark (Saint Mark)

See the article [The origin of the name America](#).

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**Figure 1: The goddess Nike.
Wall painting from the "House of Augustus" on the Palatine in Rome**

From: Gianfilippo Carettoni: *Das Haus des Augustus auf dem Palatin*

Mainz 1983

Official dating: „Augustan era“. - According to the author: the first half of the 18th century.



**Figure 2: The Stork column (le Cigognier) in Avenches (Aventicum)
Vaud, Switzerland**

Photo: author, 22.7.2000

This is the only Roman column north of the Alps still standing.
In the author's opinion they left the column standing on purpose.

The theme of ancient history

Doubts about history

History as knowledge may arouse conflicting feelings. Man perhaps thinks of dusty archives, old walls and pretentious museum halls. - From history as a branch in school most people may have bad memories such as meaningless memorization of dates and insignificant contents. - And history *per se* seems to be a series of atrocities, with only a few bright spots.

Then there are and witticisms and *bonmots* about history. It is said that history proves that people will never learned nothing from history. - And from historians they say that they are backward-looking prophets.

One may ask, if pursuing history makes any sense at all.

Friedrich Nietzsche wrote an excellent viewing *Vom Nutzen und Nachteil der Historie für das Leben* (The Use and Abuse of History for Life), criticizing history as a matter hostile to life. Would not it be better to abolish this field of knowledge at all? - The famous auto pioneer Henry Ford commented briefly: *History is bunk.*

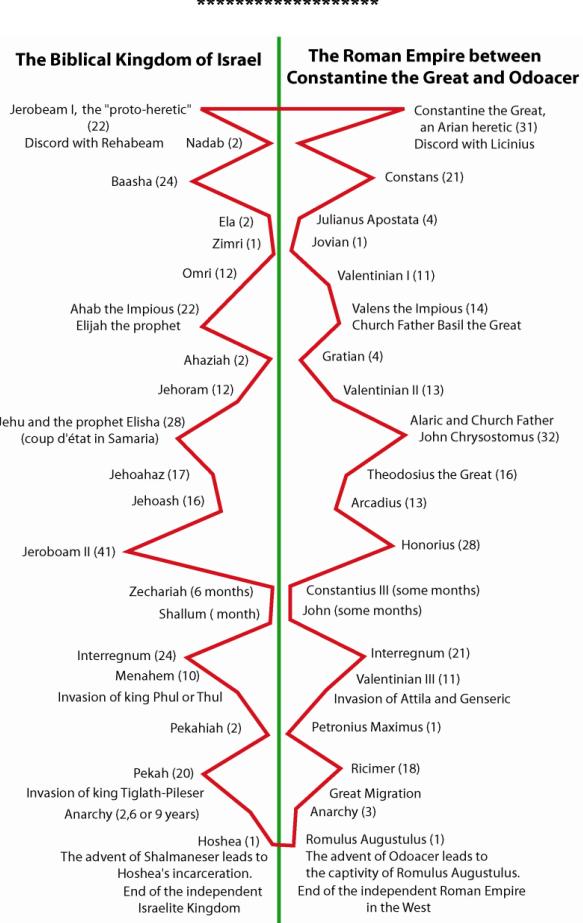


Figure 3: Fomenko: The parallels between the kings of the biblical kingdom of Israel and the rulers of Late Rome

from: A.T. Fomenko: *History: Fiction or Science*, vol. 2, Paris, etc. 2005,
p. 32.

Remastered by the author.



Figure 4: The Arch of Triumph of Septimius Severus at the Roman Forum in Rome

Sketch by Claude Lorrain

This sketch shows the Arch of Triumph of Septimius Severus at the Roman Forum in Rome. Note the Capitol Hill in the background.

What is intriguing is that the arch stands in the water. How did this happen? Was Rome hit by a catastrophic flood at a certain time?

Additionally, Lorrain shows the arch with only one passage, instead of three.

Lorrain's sketch is to be put in the 1760s (revised dating)..

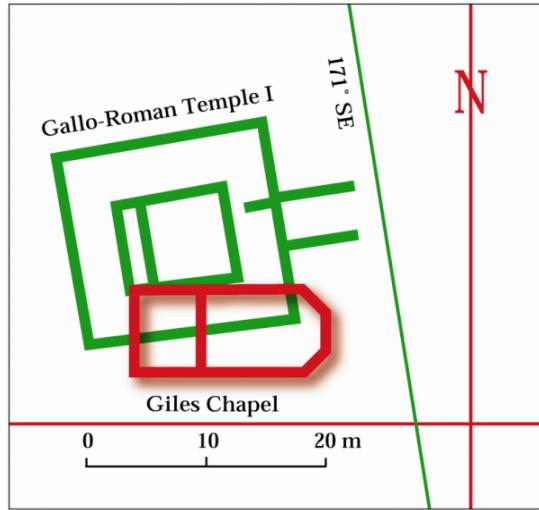


Figure 5: The Gallo-Roman temple I on the Enge peninsula in Berne with the Giles Chapel

Graphics: author

On this map we see a medieval gothic chapel superimposed on the foundations of a Gallo-Roman quadrangular temple.

The time gap between the ancient and the medieval structure, however, is to be considered small - between one or two decades.

The Giles chapel was demolished after about 1760 - 1770 (revised dating).

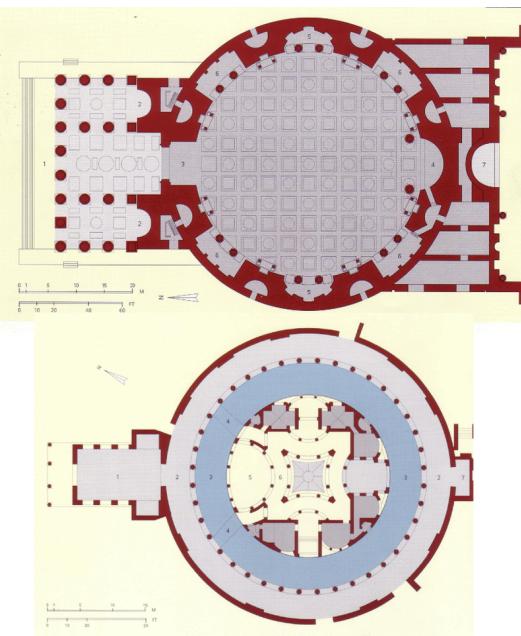


Figure 6: Plan-comparison between the Pantheon in Rome (above) and the Teatro Marittimo in Hadrian's Villa in Tivoli (below)

from: Henri Stierlin: *The Roman Empire*; Köln 1996, 154, 174

The two circular buildings have the same diameter.
So they are to be considered built at the same period.

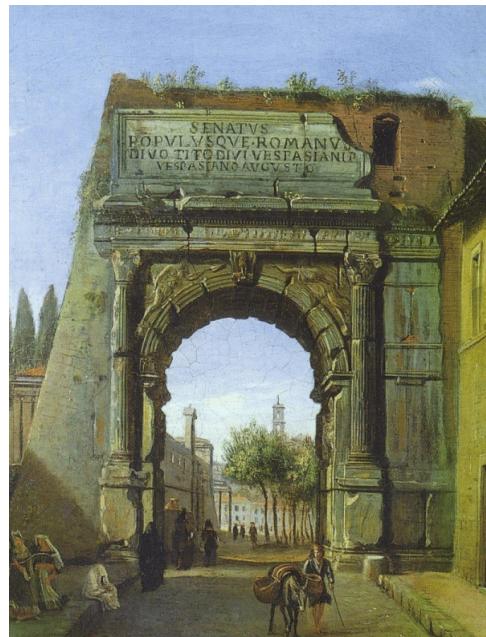
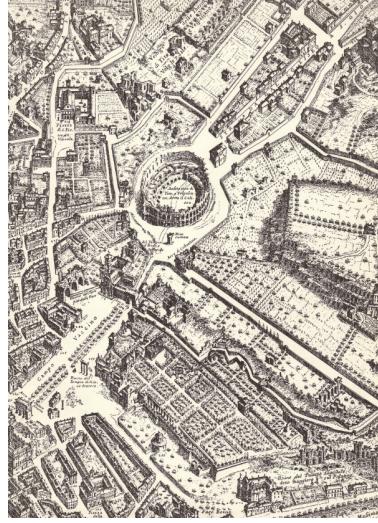


Figure 7: The so-called Arch of Titus in Rome

Painting by Gaspar Van Wittel, end of the 18th century

from: Luigi Salerno: *I pittori di vedute in Italia*; Roma 1991, 80

The picture represents the old aspect of the triumphal arch, before its restoration in 1820.



**Figure 8: Rome: Cityscape of Giambattista Falda, "1676"
(detail),
with the Coliseum and the Roman Forum (Campus Vaccino)**

from: Leonhard von Matt: *Rom*, vol. 1; Zürich 1950

The illustration is to be set towards 1790, not in "1676"

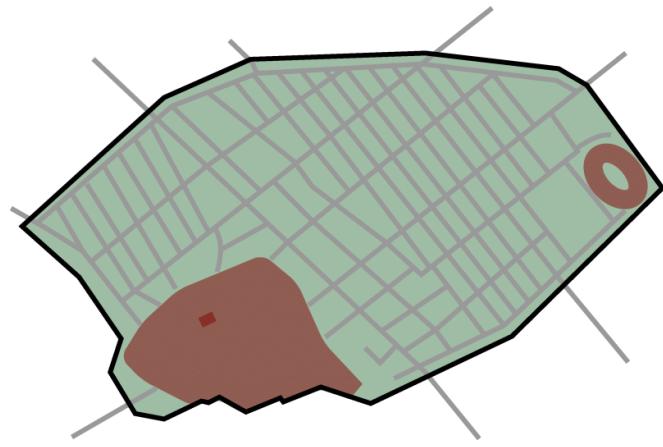


Figure 9: Map of Pompeii

Graphics: author

This rough drawing of the town of Pompeii shows a sort of urbanoglyph, a hidden image behind the apparent structure: The older town (brown) represents the head of a dog. The new town (blue) shows clearly a fish with the amphitheatre as mouth. The net structure of the city streets symbolizes a fisherman's net. - Pompeii had at its time access to the sea (left on this map), it was a seaside city, like Naples or Troy.



**Figure 10: Still life of Pompeian or Italian Renaissance:
Villa in Oplontis in Pompeii: Fig basket (above) -
Caravaggio: Fruit basket (below)**

The Pompeian and Italian Renaissance coincide and are not separated by one and a half millenia.



Figure 11: Pompeian or Italian Renaissance: Lying maenad from Pompeii (above) - Titian: Lying courtesan (below)

Caravaggio as well as Titian and Rafael were Pompeian or Renaissance artists.
Pompeii was obviously an important and very influential artistic place.



Figure 12: Albrecht Dürer: A hare; sketch (left) - Pompeii: A hare eating figs; graffiti (right)



Figure 13: The Battle of Alexander. Mosaic from Pompeii (sketch, detail)

from: *Houses and Monuments of Pompeii*; Los Angeles 2002, 115

This monumental mosaic, discovered in a Pompeian villa in 1831, is considered to be an ancient Greek work of art.

But comparisons with the Bernese artist Schilling (below) and famous artists like Rafael prove that this is an artistic work of the Renaissance.

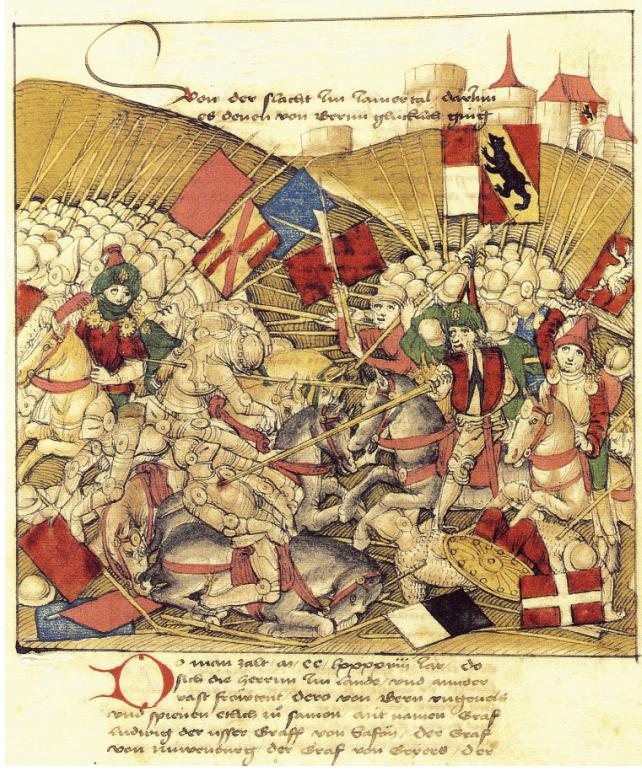


Figure 14 A: The battle of Jammertal (Bern)

Aquarelle from the chronicle of Diebold Schilling, Berne.

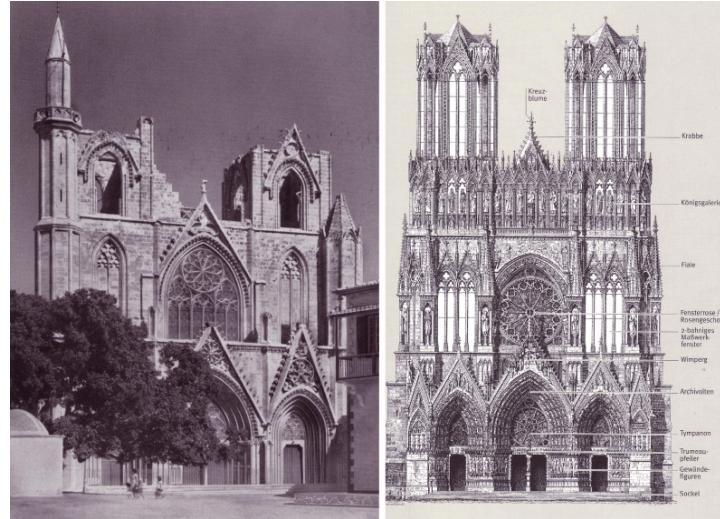
In this and other battle scenes the unknown artist shows a strong resemblance, in its composition as well as in its many details, with the mosaic of Alexander in Pompeii.

Did the Renaissance artists work in Pompeii?



**Figure 14 B: Comparison details between
The battle of Laupen by Schilling (left)
and the battle of Alexander from Pompeii (right)**

These details prove the strong resemblance between ancient and Renaissance art.



**Figure 15: Facade comparison between the
Gothic cathedral of Famagusta in Cyprus (left)
and the Gothic cathedral of Reims (right)**

The two edifices have a strong resemblance and are probably designed by the same architect. It shows that Cyprus was still in Western hands in the 1760s.

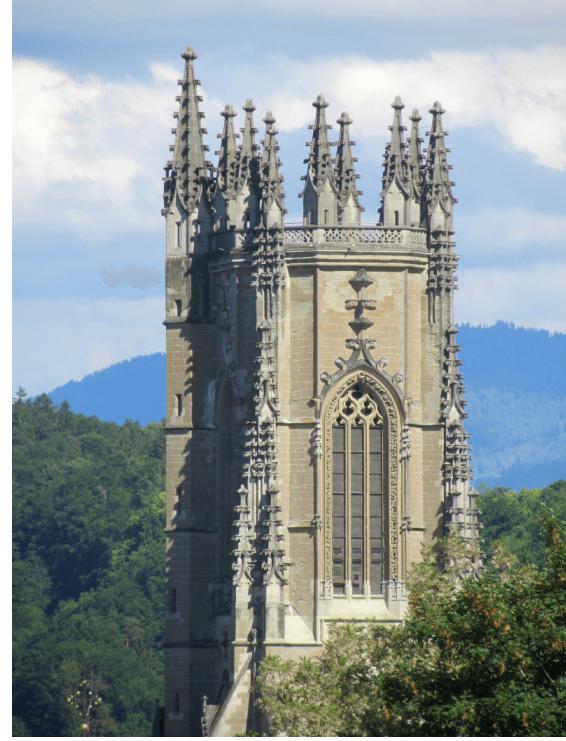


Figure 16: The steeple of the Gothic cathedral of Fribourg (Freiburg), Switzerland

Photo: author, 2.6.2018



Figure 17: Strasburg in Alsace with his Munster in a figure from the chronicle of Hartmann Schedel (detail)

This is allegedly the oldest illustrated printed chronicle ("1493 AD" = around 1750/1760). Even then it shows the actual aspect of the Gothic cathedral of this city with only one completed steeple.



Fig. 3. — NOTRE-DAME D'ISOVA. Ensemble restitué d'après R. Traquair (en réalité le sol du cloître devait être à un niveau inférieur d'environ 2 m. à la galerie dessinée ici).

Figure 18: The Gothic monastery Notre-Dame d'Isova on Morea (Peloponnese)

Reconstruction design, colored by the author.

from: Antoine Bon, *La Morée franque*; Paris 1969, 543

This is a nice example of "late medieval" gothic monastic architecture, to be set around 1760. This monument proves that the Peloponnesus was still dominated by the West at this time.



Figure 19: The Acropolis of Athens in a photo from 1865

View from West.

from: Haris Ylakoumis: *L'Acropole d'Athènes. Photographies 1839 - 1959*; Paris 2000, 223.

Photo colored by the author.

The so-called tower of the Franks left of the Propylaea is noteworthy, and was later demolished by Schliemann.

Fomenko recalls that the masonry of the tower of the Franks has an identical appearance as that of the surrounding Propylaea and the Nike Temple: The "medieval" tower and the buildings of "classical Greek" antiquity were constructed at the same period.

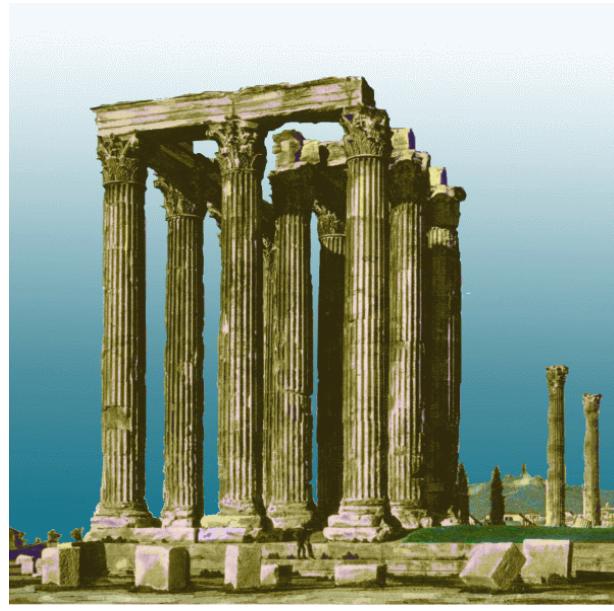


Figure 20: The remaining columns of the Olympieion in Athens

from: Hanns Holdt: *Griechenland*; Berlin 1928, 159

Photo colored by the author.

In the opinion of the author, this is Roman architecture of the Crusader period and dated in the first half of the 18th century.

The Olympieion was probably never completed.

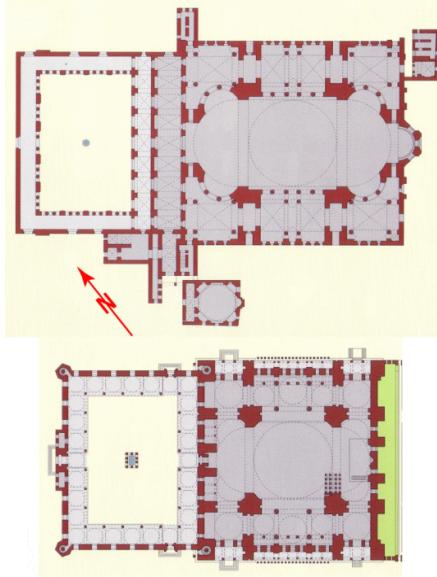


Figure 21: Comparison plan: Hagia Sophia (Ayasofya) (top) and the Mosque of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (Suleymaniye) (below) in Constantinople - Istanbul

from: Henri Stierlin: *Türkei*; Köln 2002, 126, 127

The comparison between these two most important sacred buildings of Istanbul clearly demonstrates the strong resemblance between old Christian art and the beginnings of Islamic architecture.

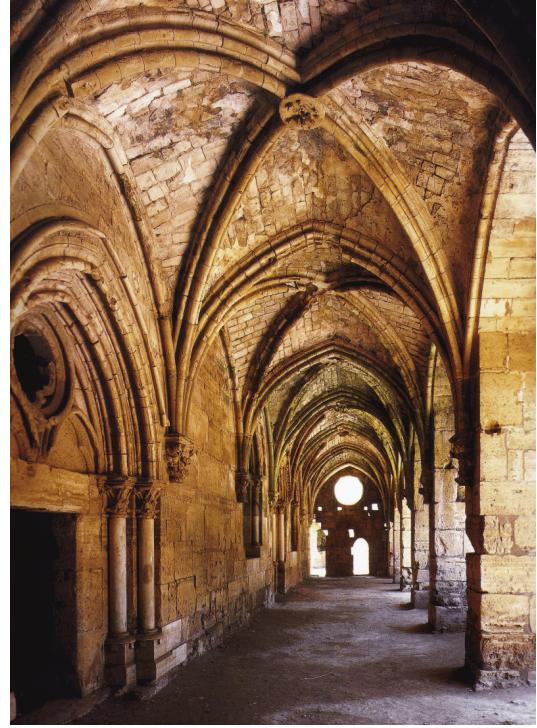


Figure 22: Knight hall in Gothic style in the Crusader castle *Krak des Chevaliers* in Syria

from: *Die Levante*; Köln 1998, 282

According to official opinion, this is "late Gothic style in the 13th century AD".
We have to accept that the Levante and Syria was dominated by the West up to the 1760s.
So the Gothic style is set in the middle of the 18th century.



Figure 23: The Marble Lion of Stavros (Kantza) near Athens

From: Hans Rupprecht Goette: *Athen - Attika - Megaris*; Köln 1993

Colored by the author.

Almost all monuments in Athens and Attica are attributed to classical Greek culture.
However, we consider this lion a work from the "medieval" Crusader era.



Figure 24; The re-erected Lion of Chaeronea (Heronia) in Boeotia (Viotia), Greece

from: Martin Hürlimann: *Ewiges Griechenland. Ein Schau- und Lesebuch*; Zürich 1977

Colored by the author.

This is certainly a lion monument of the Crusader era.

Note that three battles were set near Heronia between the antiquity and the Middle Ages:

"338 AC": Defeat of the Greeks against Philipp of Macedonia

"86 AC": Victory of Sulla over Mithridates of Pontus

"1311 AD": Defeat of the Franks against the Catalans (battle at the river Kephissos)

Which event was this lion erected for?

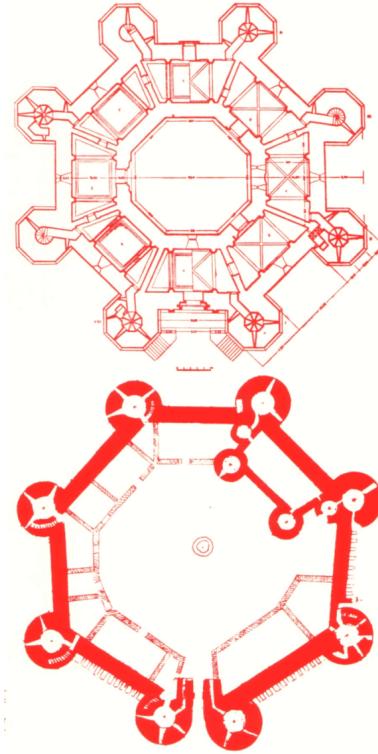


Figure 25: Comparison between the plans of Castel del Monte (Apulia - Italy) (top) and Vailly-sur-Sauldre (Cher - France) (below)

from: Uwe Albrecht: *Von der Burg zum Schloss. Französische Schlossbaukunst im Spätmittelalter*; Worms 1986

The plan comparison clearly shows that these two buildings have an identical blueprint and are probably built by the same architect.

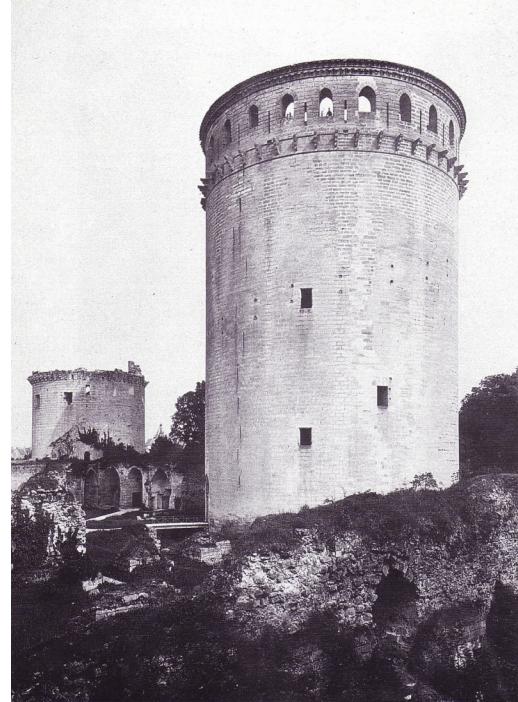


Figure 26 A: The round tower (Donjon) of Coucy (Aisne)

The tower was deliberately demolished by the German army in 1917.

Photo from 1891

from: Christian Corvisier: *Coucy-le-Château, images et mémoire*; Soissons 1999, p. 56

This impressive donjon (main tower) shows a Gothic interior and originally had four pinnacles on top of the roof. It is considered a work of late castle architecture, to be set around the middle of the 18th century.

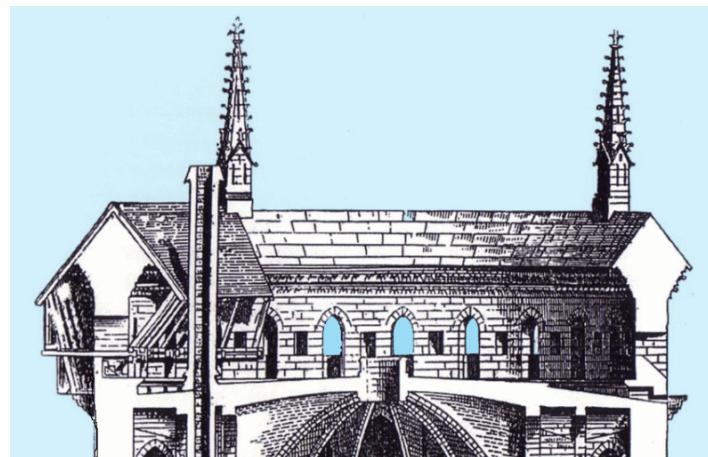


Figure 26 B: Reconstruction sketch of the top of the donjon of Coucy-le-Château (Aisne)

from: Ch. Corvisier, *Coucy-le-Château*, 43

Note the Gothic pinnacles that embellished the crown of the tower.

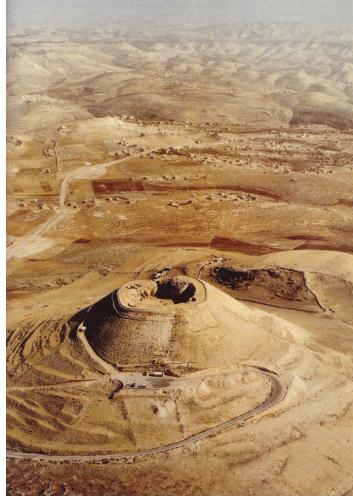


Figure 27: The Herodium, (Arabic: Jebel Fureidis), south of Jerusalem in Palestine

Aerial view from the south-west

from: Ehud Netzer: *Die Paläste der Hasmonäer und Herodes' des Grossen*; Mainz 2001, 91

The Herodium is to be considered a built visualization of Vesuvius and its religion, dominating the ancient world and early Middle Ages.



Figure 28: Comparison between the Roman Forum of Gerasa (Jerash) in Jordan and St. Peter's Square in Rome

from: internet

The comparison between these two places shows that St. Peter's Square in Rome (revised dating: around 1790) was influenced by the oriental Roman building. The time gap between these two monuments is estimated no more than half a century.

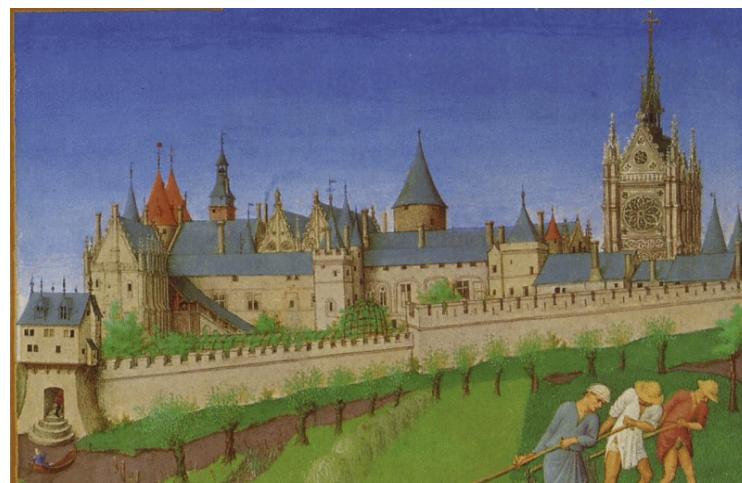


Figure 29: "Medieval" Illumination: Duc de Berry: *Les très riches heures*: Paris (detail)

This detail is taken from the *Calendar Gallery* of *Les très riches heures du Duc de Berry*, in the month of June.

We see in the background some buildings of Paris: the town hall (left) and la Sainte Chapelle (right).

Here Paris is a Gothic - built city, just before its later architectural transformations.

The illumination is to be set around 1460 - 1470 - neither earlier nor later.

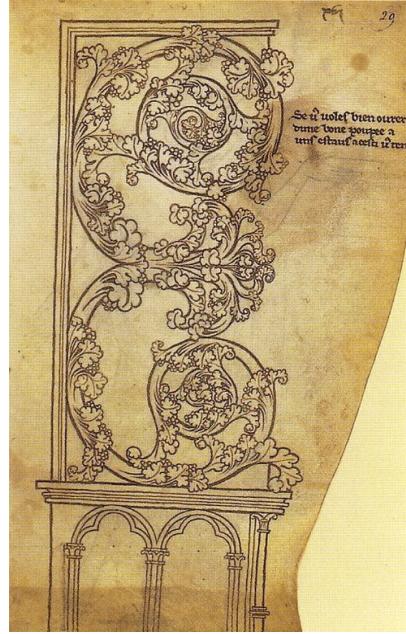


Figure 30: Decoration of Villard de Honnecourt: cheek of a choir stall

Villard is considered an artist from the "13th century AD". - However his drawings clearly show a Gothic style with some early baroque elements. - To be set between 1760 - 1770.



Figure 31: Gold coins with portraits of Emperor Vespasianus (top) and Titus (below)

from: *Kaiser Roms im Münzporträt*; Stuttgart o.J. (2003), 25, 27

The Great Action first postulated one Vesuvian emperor VESPASIANUS TITUS with a reign of 12 years. - After some time, an emperor TITUS VESPASIANUS was created with a reign of 2 years (Vespasianus 10 years). The portraits of the two emperors however are in fact indistinguishable and show the "unnatural" splitting of one person in two.



Figure 32: The Castle of Noli on the Riviera di Ponente (Italy)

Photo: author, 7.1991

Like countless other watch towers and castles on the Mediterranean shores of Spain, France and Italy, these fortifications are protection from the menace of Saracen pirates in North Africa, especially around Tunis.

The Saracens of the 18th century, however, figure in ancient Roman history as the Punics or Carthaginians from Tunis.

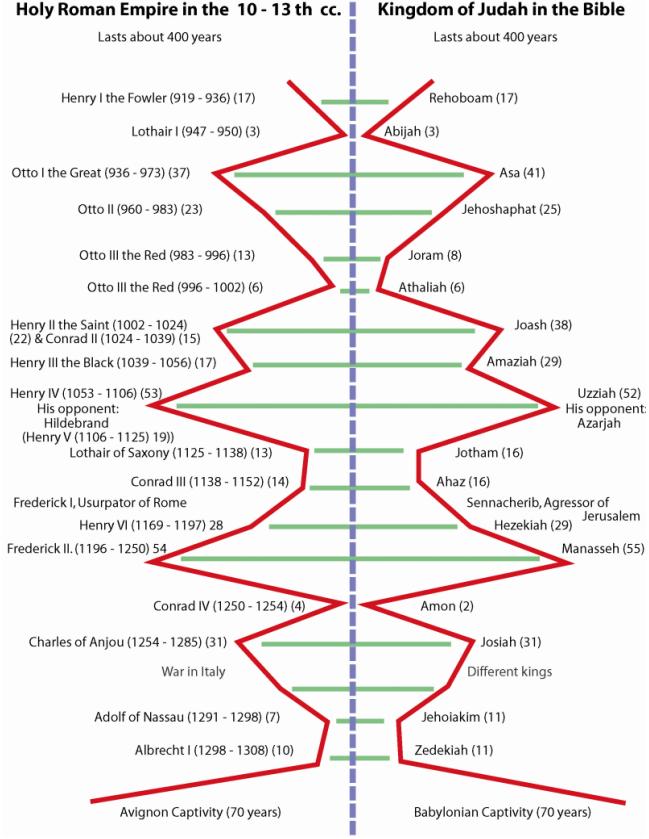


Figure 33: Fomenko:
The parallels between the rulers of the Holy Roman Empire
in the High Middle Ages and the kings of the part kingdom
of Judah in the Old Testament

from: A. Fomenko: *Empirico-statistical analysis of narrative material and its applications to historical dating*, vol. 2; Dordrecht 194, 36

Remastered by the author

Note that the two lists of rulers are sometimes overlapping and not always congruent. However, the parallels of all major kings and events are evident. They are made from the same textbook of history.



Figure 34: Mosaic medallion from Hinton Saint-Mary
(Dorset - England)

(British Museum)

At the center is a portrait of Christ without a beard, on the background of a *chi* and *rho* and flanked by two pomegranates.

A portrait of Jesus Christ in a mosaic of the Late Roman Empire embarrasses historians: Was the "pagan" Roman culture in fact a Christian one?



Figure 35: Monumental head of a bishop from the Bernese
sculptures fund

from: *Bildersturm*; Zürich 2000, 319

This expressive portrait of a bishop was mutilated and thrown into a filling of a platform in Berne after the Reformation. - When was this event? - After the years "1520", or around 1760?



Figure 36: Lion relief in the form of a coat of arms of Acre (Israel)

Found and exposed in Saint-Jean-d'Acre (Akko), Israel

This is French style of the Crusader era. - According to the author, it is to be set in the middle of the 18th century.

Tables

Table 1: Data of great events of world history according Dionysius Petavius (Denis Pétau)

Julian Period	Age of the World	Ante Christum/Anno Domini
Creation of the World <i>ex nihilo</i>		
730	1	3983
Fall of Troy		
3505	2695	1209
Separation of the Kingdom of Israel after Solomon		
3739	3029	975
Foundation of Rome		
3960	3250	754
Birth of Christ		
4710	3980	4 AC
Death of Christ		
4744	4014	33 AD
Emperor Coronation of Charlemagne		
		800 AD

Table 3: Ancient and medieval writers and their modern parallels

ANTIQUITY and MIDDLE AGES	MODERN TIMES
The writer PLUTARCH The name Plutarch is close to Petrarca. Plutarch comes from Viotia (BOETIAM = BTM > BLM = BELGICAM, Belgium). Plutarch wrote parallel biographies as: Cicero - Demosthenes.	The writer PETRARCA The name Petrarca is close to Plutarch. Petrarca is supposedly Italian, but a lot of the time he stays in Belgium (Liège). Petrarca appreciates Cicero and "discovers" a large part of his writings.
VITRUVIUS is the most famous ancient theorist of architecture. Vitruvius is an anagram of Alberti. His major work is <i>De architectura</i> .	Leon Battista ALBERTI is the most famous Renaissance theorist of architecture. Alberti is an anagram of Vitruvius. His major work is <i>De re aedificatoria</i> . It is said that Alberti erected classical Roman buildings, for example the Colosseum.
The ALMAGEST, an ancient astronomical work, is said to have been written under the Emperor Antoninus Pius (= the Pious).	Under Maximilian I in the early modern period, the ALMAGEST was issued. Maximilian I. the Pious (= PIUS) is a parallelism to Antoninus Pius.
BASIL the Great or St. BASIL of Caesarea Basil is a reformer of faith. Basil the Great founds a spiritual ideal state BASILIAS.	Erasmus of Rotterdam edited the works of St. BASIL the Great in BASEL. Basil the Great influences the Reformers, as Erasmus. The <i>Utopia</i> , the description of a (spiritual) ideal state is published by Erasmus in BASEL.
The Church Father JOHN Chrysostomus is the successor of St. Basil the Great. John Chrysostomus is a passionate preacher. Chrysostomus continues the Reformation.	The theologian JOHN Huzgen (Oecolampad) is the spiritual successor of Erasmus of Rotterdam in Basel. John Huzgen is a passionate preacher. John Huzgen (Oecolampad) edits the works of John Chrysostomus

Lucian of Samosata His <i>Dialogues of the Courtesans</i> , <i>Dialogues of the Gods</i> , <i>Dialogues of the Deads</i> , <i>Dialogues of the Sea-Gods</i> deal with human weaknesses .	Erasmus of Rotterdam Erasmus is the editor of Lucian. Erasmus is the author of <i>In Praise of Foolishness (Laus stultitiae)</i> , which deals with human weaknesses .
Dionysius Exiguus <i>exiguus</i> = thin, petit Dionysius is a chronologist of late antiquity. Dionysius is a clergyman (monk) in Rome. Dionysius is the inventor of the year counting after Christ's birth, the <i>Anno Domini</i> style.	Denis Pétau = Dionysius Petavius Pétau = petit Denis Pétau is a chronologist of modern times. Denis Pétau is a clergyman (Jesuit) in Paris. Denis Pétau uses the <i>Anno Domini</i> style for all of world history.
Flavius Josephus Flavius = blond Flavius Josephus writes <i>The antiquities of the Jews</i> , where he demonstrates his goodwill to the Romans.	Flavio Biondo Biondo = Flavius Flavio Biondo writes works about The Roman and Italian antiquities .
PLATO PLATONEM = PLTN > NEAPOLIS Plato teaches in Athens right before the beginning of Hellenism. Plato describes in his <i>Nomoi</i> a communist ideal state.	Gemisthos PLETHON Name: The duplicated Plato Gemisthos Plethon teaches in Italy right before the beginning of the Renaissance. Plethon describes a communist ideal state.
PLOTINE Name: Plato Plotine teaches in late antiquity in Campagna. Plotine describes an utopic ideal state.	PLATO and Gemisthos PLETHON Both describe an utopic ideal state.
Euseb of CAESAREA He writes at the time of Constantine the Great an Ecclesiastical history . - This book has later many sequels.	CESARE Baronius He writes an Ecclesiastical history . - This book has later many sequels.
Jerome He translates the Bible from Hebrew and Greek into Latin Vulgata. Jerome knows St. Augustine. Jerome is a vehement enemy of the Jews.	Luther He translates the Bible from Hebrew, Latin and Greek into German. Luther is an Augustine monk . Luther is a vehement enemy of the Jews.
Augustine This Church Father has a major influence on Protestantism . Augustine teaches about Original Sin . Augustine writes a pamphlet <i>Against the Jews</i> .	Luther This Augustine monk is the <i>spiritus rector</i> of Protestantism . Luther teaches about Original Sin . Luther writes a pamphlet <i>Against the Jews</i> .
The Apostle Paul Paul converted on a ride to Damascus to Christianity. Paul's theology is based on <i>sola gratia Dei</i> . Paul reaches an age of 62.	Luther Luther converted on a ride to Erfurt to righteous Christianity. Luther's theology is based on <i>sola gratia Dei</i> . Luther reaches an age of 62.
Roger BACON He was a Franciscan friar, philosopher and thinker in medieval England. Bacon postulates the rejection of ecclesiastical authorities and enhances the empirical science as well as the inductive method. Roger Bacon predicts a lot of technical inventions.	Francis BACON He was a politician, philosopher and thinker in the England of modern times. Bacon postulates the rejection of spiritual authorities and enhances the empirical science as well as the inductive method. Francis Bacon predicts a lot of technical inventions.

Table 4: The four main parallel stories of the Trojan war

from: A.T. Fomenko, *Empirico-statistical analysis of narrative material and its applications to historical dating*; vol. 2, Dordrecht 1994, 233 ff., edited by the author

Trojan war	Tarquinian war in Rome	Gothic war in Italy	War of the Gauls, Gallic war
Author: Homer (or: Dictys and Dares)	Author: Tite Livy	Author: Procopius of Caesarea	Author: Julius Caesar
Name: The count of St. Omer	Name: <i>The Vesuvian Napolitan</i>	Name: <i>The paracletus of the caesar</i>	Name: Julius = Jesus god
The most important war in ancient history	The most important war in early Roman history	The most important and longest war in Byzantine history	The most important war at the end of the Roman republic
Duration of war: 10 years	Duration of war: more than 10 years	Duration of war: 18 years	Duration of war: less than 10 years

The Greeks are orthodox.	The Romans are orthodox.	The Byzantines are orthodox, the Ostrogoths Arians.	The Romans are orthodox, the Gauls pagans.
The principal king of Troy is Priam.	The principal king is Tarquinius Superbus.	The principal king (emperor) is Justinian.	The principal king is Pompey the Great.
Priam does not take part in military action.	Tarquinius Superbus does not take part in military action.	Justinian does not take part in military action.	Pompey does not take part in military action.
War started with amphibious action against the island of Tenedos = Sicily.		War started with Byzantine amphibious action against Sicily.	Amphibious action against England is part of this war.
Troy is an extremely powerful seaside fortress. Troy has Roman possessions = lays in Italy.	Rome is an extremely powerful seaside fortress (like Constantinople).	Naples is an extremely powerful seaside fortress in Italy	Alesia is a powerful fortress in Gaul.
Unsuccessful siege of Troy.		Unsuccessful siege of Naples.	Unsuccessful siege of Alesia.
Mount Ida is situated near Troy. IDA = Italia	Rome is situated near Alba and a <i>sacred mountain</i> = Mount Vesuvius.	Mount Vesuvius is situated near Naples.	Alesia = (V)LS = VOLUSIUS > VESUVIUS
Reason of war is a woman: abduction or rape of Helen	Reason of war is a woman: rape of Lucretia	Reason of war is a woman: abduction and killing of Amalasuntha.	Reason of war is a woman: Caesar's daughter as well as Pompey's wife, Julia, dies and divides the two rulers.
Paris, the abductor of Helen, was soon killed.	Lucretia's offender, Sextus Tarquinius, was soon killed.	Amalasuntha's offender, Theodahat, was soon killed.	Claudius, Julia's offender, was soon killed.
Commander of the Trojans is Hector.	Commander of the Tarquins is King Porsenna	Commander of the Goths is King Vitiges.	Commander of the Gauls' tribes is King Vercingetorix.
Commander of the Greeks is Achilles.	Commander of the Romans is Publius Valerius Publicola.	Commander of the Byzantines is Belisarius.	Commander of the Romans is Julius Caesar.
Sub-commander of Achilles is Ulysses. He is Achilles' continuation.	Sub-commander is Martius Coriolanus (Lartius). He is Valerius' continuation.	Sub-Commander is Narses. He is Belisarius' continuation.	Sub-commander is Marcus Tullius Cicero. He is Caesar's continuation.
Achilles dresses in female clothes (eunuch) in order to not be recognized.		Narses was a eunuch.	Cicero was an eunuch = <i>orbator</i> (orator).
Achilles betrays Hector and kills him.	Valerius betrays Aruns and kills him.	Belisar betrays Vitiges and kills him.	Caesar captures Vercingetorix and kills him later.
Achilles' betrayal leads to an armistice and to the death of the hero.		Belisar's betrayal leads to an armistice and to his removal.	Caesar's betrayal is the reason for his later assassination.
Achilles was charged with hunger for regal power.	Valerius was charged with hunger for regal power.	Belisarius was charged with hunger for regal power.	Caesar is later charged with hunger for regal power.
A trick (Trojan horse) leads to Troy's fall.		A trick (aqueduct = equa, equus = horse) leads to Naples' fall.	A trick leads to Alesia's fall.
Hunger and pestilence accompany the war.		Hunger and pestilence accompany the war in Italy.	
Achilles and Agamemnon dispute over the female slave Briseis = PRS = Persia. Note: Paris = PRS = Persia	Rome is taken by King Porsenna = PRS = Persia	Justinian leads at the same time a war against the Persians.	Caesar plans military action against the Persians.
The fall of Troy marks the end of war.	The fall of Rome marks the end of war.	The fall of Naples occurs at the beginning of war.	The fall of Alesia marks the end of war.
The Trojans have a treasure (the treasure of Priam).		The Goths have a treasure (the Rhine gold).	
Result of the war: victory of the right religion.	Result: restitution of the right religion in Rome.	Result: victory of the right religion in Italy and the annihilation of Arianism.	Result: victory of the right (Catholic) religion in Gaul with its Pontifex maximus (the pope).

Table 5: The parallels between the Trojan War and the history between Israelites and Benjamites in the biblical Book of Judges

after: A.T. Fomenko: *History: Fiction or Science*, vol. 2 (2005); Paris, etc; p. 358

Edited by the author.

Trojan or Gothic War	Book of Judges (chapter 19 and 20)
The Trojan clan in Italy or Romea	The tribe of Benjamin
Helena "leaves" her husband.	The concubine leaves her husband, the levite.
Mount Vesuvius	Mount Ephraim
The city of Naples or Troy	The city of Gibeah (hebrew: <i>gib'ah</i> = hill, mountain)
Violent treatment of a woman (Helen, Lucretia, Amalasuntha)	The concubine is raped.
The death of the woman (Helen, Lucretia, Amalasuntha)	The death of the concubine
The Greeks demand to hand over the culprit	The Israelites demand to hand over the rapists

Troy declines to comply.	Gibeah declines to comply with the demands of Israel.
The war begins because of the humiliation of a woman.	The war begins because of the violence wrought upon a woman.
The siege of Troy or Naples with numerous battles at the city.	The siege of Gibeah with numerous battles at the city walls.
Ruse of war used during the capture of Troy or Naples	Ruse of war used during the capture of Gibeah.
The Greeks pretend to retreat from Troy.	The Israelites pretend to retreat from Gibeah.
There is an ambush: the Greeks return suddenly, conquer the city and kill the inhabitants of Troy.	There is an ambush: The Israelites make an unexpected return and kill all the people of Gibeah.
Final battle between the Greeks and the remnants of the Goths (in the Gothic war).	Final battle between the Israelites and the remnants of the Benjamites.
The battle takes place at Mount Vesuvius (near ROME)	The battle takes place at rock RIMMON = Rome)
The rape of the Sabine women (Sabine = Sicily)	The rape of the daughters of Shiloh (= Sicily)

Table 6: Doppelgangers of Jesus

(Selection)

Esus
ESUS = (J)ESUS
Celtic divinity in a trinity
Osiris or Horus
Osiris = probably composed from Jesus + rex (Fomenko)
Egyptian saviour and sun divinity, killed by his brother and rival Seth (see Kain and Abel, Romulus and Remus).
Hector
Two composants: <i>victor</i> + <i>sotér</i> = saviour
God-son of Godfather King Priam of Troy.
Hector is killed by a lance stitch of his Greek rival Achilles (see Jesus).
Hercules (Heracles)
HERCULES > HRCLM > H/RCLM > H/CRSTM = CHRISTUM, Christ
Hercules is the rejected son of his godfather, descending to humankind, and doing hard labor.
Jason
JASON = Jesus
Jason is the mythical leader of the Argonauts (ARAGON + nautae = seafarer of Aragon), a reflection of the Crusades against the Eastern World.
Jason's father was AISON = Jesus, his grandfather CRETEUS = Christ.
Isaac
ISAAC = Jesus
He is the son of ABRAHAM = father of Rome. The latter is ready to sacrifice Isaac by order of god.
Joshua
Composition of JESUS + ANJOU (Charles of Anjou, the medieval conqueror of the Holy Land of Naples).
Joshua is the son and deputy of his father Moses. He conquers in his name the Holy Land.
Jesse
JESSE = Jesus
Father of King David.
Asa
ASA > (J)S = Jesus
Orthodox king of Judah (1 Kings, 15, 11 - 24)
Jesua
JESUA = Joshua or/and Jesus
Leader of the Jews after their homecoming from Babylonian captivity (Ezra, 2, 2).
Alexander the Great
(V)Alessandro (Italian) = VLS > VOLUSIUS, VESUVIUS + SANCTUS
Macedonian = Mohammedan king's son.
He conquers the Greek eastern world for Christianity.
Alexander achieves a decisive victory against the Persians near ISSUS = JESUS in 333 AC.
Alexander is poisoned in the papal city of Babylon = Avignon.
Spartacus
SPARTACUS in Greek STAVROTIKOS = the crucified
The pre-Christian Saviour. He comes from Thrace (holy region) and as a slave organizes an uprising in Roman Southern Italy.
After his defeat Spartacus and his followers are crucified on the Via Appia between Naples and Rome.

Jesus of Nazareth	
The most eminent saviour in Christianity, but not the only one. His life is a duplicate of the <i>Vita Caesaris</i> (Francesco Carotta).	
Jesus is born in an ox stable in Bethlehem near Jerusalem = Velletri near Rome.	
His parents are of humble descent.	
Note the name Nazareth = Saint Nazaire (France).	
Jesus started his religious activity at the age of 30.	
His elder companion John the Baptist is later decapitated.	
Jesus accomplishes a lot of miracles, but is suspected of striving for the title of King of Jerusalem (see Julius Caesar).	
Jesus becomes victim of a conspiracy, is stabbed to death (see Julius Caesar), but ascended afterwards to heaven.	
Julius Caesar	
Julius Caesar is the alter ego of Jesus of Nazareth or vice versa (Francesco Carotta).	
Caesar was first a religious leader, a <i>Pontifex maximus</i> = pope, and of Gallic origin.	
In the 10-year war of the Gauls he settles the country for the righteous Catholic religion.	
After entering Italy, he crosses the Red River = Rubicon = Eridanus = Po, and takes Rome triumphantly. Thereby Caesar drives out his rival Pompey the Great, a duplicate of John the Baptist. Pompey is later decapitated.	
Caesar settles the Calendar, and makes religious reforms.	
Caesar's miracles are well known.	
Julius Caesar is suspected of striving for the title of king. So he is stabbed to death in a conspiracy. His clothing is exposed on a cross.	
Octavianus Augustus	
Octavianus is a Christian Saviour. He was born in an ox stable at VELLETRI = Bethlehem) near Rome = Jerusalem). A comet accompanied his birth.	
Later they told in the Evangile that the saviour was born under his rule.	
Augustus unified the Roman Empire, killing his eastern rival Mark Antony.	
Basil the Great of Caesarea	
His is the most famous eastern Church father, and the spiritual leader founder of the Eastern Orthodox Church.	
See table 7.	
Hildebrand - Pope Gregory VII	
The medieval Jesus-parallel (Fomenko)	
His approximate life-dates are 1020 - 1086 AD = 2 x 33 (the age of Jesus Christ).	
Hildebrand was allegedly born in Tuscany, entered Rome as a monk in 1049 on the Aventine Hill.	
He started his religious activity in 1053 AD at the age of 33, accompanied by a comet in 1054.	
Elected pope in 1073 he challenged the Roman emperor Henry IV in 1076.	
Hildebrand is considered to be a great reformer of the Roman church, but also a sinister person: "holy Satan".	
Note his German name ("golden burning"). Perhaps he was from Germany and Italianized later.	
At the end of his life he is besieged in Rome, freed by the Normans and abducted to Southern Italy where he died in Salerno. - No notices about his death.	

Table 7: The parallels between Jesus and St. Basil the Greatfrom: A. Fomenko: *History: Fiction or Science*, vol. 2, Paris etc. 2005, 46 f.

Jesus of Nazareth	Basil the Great of Caesarea
Jesus is the spiritual king of the Jews and founder of a new religion.	Basil is a spiritual king, one of the most important Christian saints and founder of the Eastern Orthodox Church.
Jesus' wisdom was subject of admiration.	Basil assumed the whole wisdom of his time.
The wanderings of Jesus before his ministration, especially the time he spent in the desert.	Basil had left for Egypt where he lived on water and vegetables.
Jesus returns from his wanderings with a group of twelve followers, known as the Apostles.	The Great King returns from his travels surrounded by followers.
Jesus and his disciples enter Jerusalem preaching ascetism and poverty.	St. Basil and his disciples do likewise.
Jesus is baptized by a greater man = St. John the Baptist. (Matthew, 3; Mark, 1)	Basil is baptized by a greater man: MAXIMUS = the greater, the greatest.
Transfiguration of Jesus (Matthew, 17).	Transfiguration of Basil the Great.

Jesus has a close companion older than him: Simon Petrus	Basil has a close companion older than him: Eubulus.
Next to Jesus stands St. Peter the Apostle, a married man (Mark, 1).	Next to Basil stands Peter, a high priest, a married man with children.
Jesus performs many miracles.	Basil performs miracles.
The devil tempts Jesus (Luke, 4)	The devil tempts the Great King.
Mary Magdalene had been living a life of sin for a long time. After a meeting with Jesus she was absolved of her sins.	A certain rich widow had been living a dissolute life. When she had met Basil the Great, she received absolution.
Jesus is said to have known the secret thoughts of people and proves this at a meeting with a Samaritan woman.	Basil is said to have known the secret thoughts of people and proves this in a meeting with a woman named Theognia.
SAMARITAN = Saint Mary	THEOGNIA = divinely born
State authorities begin repression against Jesus. He and his apostles head an oppositional religious movement.	Emperor Valens assaults the Great King, in order to make him adhere to Arianism. Basil resists and heads the opposition with his followers.
The authorities are supported by the Pharisees, sworn enemies of Jesus (John, 7).	Basil's sworn enemies are the Arians. They enjoy the support of the emperor's authorities.
The trial over Jesus begins. He is 33 years old.	The trial over Basil begins. He is about 35 years old.
Pontius Pilate, the chief Roman magistrate, seeing that he was getting nowhere, refuses to judge Jesus and washes his hands before the crowd.	Emperor Valens wants to sign the sentence, but the cane breaks in his hands. He then tears his decree to pieces.
PONTIUS Pilate is a hangman from PONTUS.	The trial over the Great King takes place at the residence of the high priest of PONTUS.
King Herod hands Jesus over to Pontius Pilate.	Emperor Valens hands Basil over to the high priest of Pontus.
The court sentences Jesus to death.	The court sentences Basil to death.
After the Crucifixion, a miracle takes place: the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.	A miracle saves St. Basil the Great from death.
After his Resurrection Jesus appears before many - his disciples in particular (Matthew, 28).	After his "resurrection" Basil lived for 10 years and died being a great religious leader in 378 AD.
Before his death or the crucifixion, Jesus chooses his younger and most beloved disciple St. JOHN the Apostle during the Last Supper.	Before his death, the Great King transfers his authority to his disciple John Chrysostomus.
Jesus is considered the founder of Christianity.	Basil the Great is considered the progenitor of Christian mysteries and a liturgy is called after him.
Jesus is the head of the Holy Family, a group of Christian saints.	Basil of Caesarea was canonized as a Christian saint together with his brothers and sisters.
Jesus reached an age of 33 (Luke, 3), or he was approaching 50 (John, 8)	Basil was condemned at the age of 35, and reached an age of 45.
The feast of the nativity of Christ (Christmas) is the most important Christian holiday.	The feast of the nativity of St. Basil the Great (first of January) is the most important holiday in the Eastern Church.

Table 8: Some numerological constructions

(selection)

a) Constructions with the number 450**1. Naval battle of Salamis - Naval battle of Actium**

480 AC	30 AC
Victory of the Athenians over the Persians in a sea battle near Salamis. The Persians are an eastern power. Salamis is situated in Greece. SALAMIS = SLMS > CLM(T)S = CALAMITAS, calamity	Victory of Emperor Augustus over Mark Antony and Cleopatra in a sea battle near Actium. Mark Antony and Cleopatra stand for the Eastern Roman Empire. Actium is situated in Greece. ACTIUM = CTM > CLMT(S) = CALAMITAS, calamity
The time gap between the two events is 450 years or 10 Roman intervals of 45 years or 30 Roman numbers of 15.	
The two sea battles are the most important events of Greek and Roman history.	
An ancient year counting started with Actium.	
Half of 450 is 255: In 255 AC there were sea battles between the Romans and Carthagians around Sicily.	

2. Exodus of the Plebeians from Rome

- The death of Julius Caesar
- The birth of Jesus Christ

494 AC	44 AC
First exodus of the Plebeians from Rome to the sacred mountain = Vesuvius	Death of Julius Caesar in Rome
449 AC	1 AD
Second exodus of the Plebeians from Rome to the sacred mountain = Vesuvius	Birth of Jesus Christ near Rome or Jerusalem
The time gap between the two events (494 - 44, and 449 - 1) is 450 years.	
The Plebeians are the Judeochristians. With their exodus they wanted to gain religious self-determination.	
See the parallels with the exodus of the Jews from Egypt.	

b) Constructions with the number 666

1. The death of Julius Caesar - The escape of the Prophet Mohammed

44 AC	622 AD
Death of Julius Caesar in Rome	Hegira: escape of the Prophet Mohammed from Mekka to Medina.
The time gap between these two dates is 666 years.	
The religion of Mohammed refers to the monotheism initialized by Julius Caesar or Jesus Christ.	
The Western and Christian roots of the religion of Mohammed are obvious.	

2. First destruction of Jerusalem - Eruption of Vesuvius

587 AC	79 AD
The Babylonians (= the Papals) under Nebuchadnezzar (= prophet of calamity) conquer and destroy Jerusalem and abduct the population. This is the beginning of the Babylonian captivity of the Jews.	This most important eruption of Vesuvius in history destroys the city of Pompeii (or Rome, or Jerusalem).
The time gap between the two dates is 666 years.	
The eruption of Vesuvius is a divine hint to return to the religion of the fathers.	
The Jews accept their laws at the foot of Vesuvius = Sinai = Horeb.	
The eruption of Vesuvius is the most important event of Judeochristianism.	

c) Numerological constructions with 450 and 666

1. Solar eclipse of Thucydides

431 AC	19 AD
Famous solar eclipse, described by Thucydides, II, 28	Death of Germanicus In Syria, 450 years after 431 AC
431 AC	235 AD
Famous solar eclipse, described by Thucydides, II, 28	Death of Emperor Severus Alexander in Sicklingen (= Sicily) or Bretzenheim (= Britannia) near Mainz.
The time gap between these events are 450 and 666 years.	
Germanicus is a doppelganger of Jesus. His death marks the end of the Augustan epoch.	
The death of Severus Alexander marks the end of the second Roman empire.	

d. Christograms

1. Natural disasters around the solar eclipse of Thucydides

464 AC	Sum of the digits: 14
Earthquake in Sparta	
431 AC	Sum of the digits: 8
Solar eclipse of Thucydides	
425 AC	Sum of the digits: 11
Peste in Athens	
The sum of the three digit-sums is 33 , the age of Jesus Christ.	

2. Fall of Burgundy

437 AD The Huns annihilate the Kingdom of Burgundy of Worms on the Rhine River.	Sum of the digits: 14
1477 AD A coalition of German and French annihilate the Duchy of Burgundy under Charles the Bold.	Sum of the digits: 19
The sum of the digits is 33, the age of Jesus Christ. Note the duplication of the fall of the Burgundy Kingdom.	

3. The rise and fall of the old Swiss Confederates

1315 AD Victory of the Swiss Confederates over Habsburg at the Battle of Morgarten. The Swiss gain their independence.	Sum of the digits: 10
1415 During the Council of Constance, the Swiss Confederates conquer the county of Argovia from the Habsburgs.	Sum of the digits: 11
1515 Defeat of the Swiss Confederates by the King of France in the Battle of Marignano (= (Sancta) Maria). The Swiss lose their independence.	Sum of the digits: 12
The sum of the three numbers is 33, the age of Jesus Christ.	
Note the arithmetical series 10 - 11 - 12	

e. Numerological reflections

1. Fall of Troy - Fall of Jerusalem

1187 AC Fall of Troy	1187 AD Fall of Jerusalem after the defeat of the Crusaders at Hattin in Palestine

2: Victory of Alexander the Great against the Persians near Issus = JESUS - The birth of the Eastern Christian saviour Basil the Great

333 AC Victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians in the battle of Issus in Eastern Anatolia.	333 AD Birth of the Greek Church Father St. Basil the Great in Eastern Anatolia.

3. Conquest of Carthage - Conquest of Tunis

535 AD At the time of the Roman Emperor Justinianus I, the Byzantines conquer Carthage from the Vandals. This German people are barbarians and pirates.	1535 AD The Roman Emperor Charles V conquers Tunis, the antique Carthage, from its ruler Chaireddin Barbarossa. The latter is a barbarian and a pirate.

Table 9: Conquests of Rome (Troy, Jerusalem, Samaria, Naples, Byzance, Athens, Ravenna, Constantinople)

City	Remarks
1187 AC: Troy The Achaeans (Greeks) from the West conquer and destroy the well fortified seaside city of Troy after nearly a ten year siege. Other dates for the fall of Troy: 1255 AC, 1209 AC, 1186 AC	An archetypical conquest of Rome. Note the Trojan end number 7. The Trojan War is the main blueprint for the matrix of old history.
722 AC: Samaria The Assyrian king Shalmaneser conquers Samaria, the capital of the sub-kingdom of Israel after a siege of three years and deports the inhabitants. This is the end of the Kingdom of Israel.	SAMARIA = SANCTA MARIA An absolute parallel to the conquest of Jerusalem in 587 AC with a difference of 135 (3 x 45) years

587 AC: Jerusalem The Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar conquers Jerusalem and deports the whole population to Mesopotamia. This is the beginning of the 70-year Babylonian captivity of the Jews. End of the sub-kingdom of Judah.	A duplication of the conquest of Samaria 135 years before. Note the Trojan end number 7. The conquest took place on the 9th of Aw of the Jewish calendar (see the conquest of Jerusalem at the 9th of Aw in 70 AD).
507 AC: Rome King Porsenna from Clusium conquers Rome, but soon leaves the city.	PORSENNA = PRS = PERSIA CLUSIUM = CHRISTUM, Christ Note the Trojan end number 7.
480 AC: Athens During the Persian war from 490 - 480 AC the city of Athens is conquered at the end of the war, but soon liberated after the naval victory of Salamis.	Duration of Persian war: 10 years (like the Trojan war) Troy is conquered either at the beginning or at the end of the Trojan war. The Persians conquer the city of Eritrea at the beginning of the war.
387 AC: Rome The Gauls, under their leader Brennus, conquer Rome, but not the Capitol. They withdraw after payment of a ransom (<i>Vae victis!</i>).	An antique prefiguration of the conquests of Rome by the French in the late Middle Ages. Note the Trojan end number 7.
364 AC: Byzantium King Philipp II of Macedonia conquers the well fortified seaside city on the Golden Horn.	An antique parallel to the well known conquest of Constantinople in 1453. Both the Macedonians and the Turks come from Thrace (TRC).
332 AC: Tyre Alexander the Great on his campaign against Persia conquers the city after a siege of seven months.	Tyre = TRM = TROJAM, Troy Note the Troy-number 7.
49 AC: Rome Triumphant entry of Julius Caesar in Rome after coming from Gaul and crossing the river Eridanus (Po) = Jordan = Rubicon	An absolute parallel to the triumphant entry of Jesus in Jerusalem. Jesus Christ = Julius Caesar
70 AD: Jerusalem Titus Vespasianus, Vespasian's son, conquers Jerusalem at the end of a Jewish uprising. He deports the inhabitants and takes away the Temple's treasures.	The conquest takes place on the 9th of Aw (see Jerusalem in 587 AC). Titus organizes a great triumph in Rome (Arch of Titus). "Judah is now in Rome!"
115 AD: Jerusalem Emperor Trajan extinguishes a Jewish uprising and conquers Jerusalem.	45 years after Titus' conquest of Jerusalem.
133 or 135: Jerusalem Emperor Hadrian extinguishes a Jewish uprising under their leader Bar Kochba = son of the stars. Jerusalem is completely destroyed. In place of the Temple, Hadrian constructs a temple for Jupiter. Jerusalem is rebuilt under the name AELIA CAPITOLINA = divine Golgotha.	An obvious duplication of Trajan's conquest of Jerusalem, due to the splitting of Trajan - Hadrian for the single person of Solomon.
196: Byzantium Emperor Septimius Severus conquers the city of Byzance after a siege of three years from his former opponent Pescennius Niger. Byzance is destroyed, but then rebuilt after the intercession of his son Caracalla.	An absolute parallel to the conquest of Ravenna by Theodoric the Great: two barbarian rulers, a seaside city, a three-year siege.
410: Rome Alaric and his Visigoths conquer and plunder Rome.	An archetypical barbaric conquest of Rome. A shattering event for the whole Late Roman Empire (see Orosius, Augustine). 900 (20 x 45) years after the end of the Regal Rome (510 AC).
455: Rome The Vandals from Tunis, under their leader Genseric, land in Ostia, conquer and plunder Rome.	Note the interval of 45 years after Alaric's conquest of Rome.

493: Ravenna Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, conquers the seaside city of Ravenna after a siege of three years from the barbarian ruler Odoacer. Theodoric first accepts Odoacer as co-ruler, then kills him.	An absolute parallel to the conquest of Byzance by Septimius Severus: two barbarian rulers, a seaside city, a three-year siege.
500: Rome Theodoric, the king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, visits Rome and stays there for several months. The king's residence is on the Palatine hill and he offers games in the Circus Maximus.	Note the interval of 45 years after Genseric's conquest of Rome. The visit of a barbarian king in Rome is in reality a conquest. Some similarities to the Trojan legend: Theodoric's palace on a hill near Troy, the games in the Circus Maximus.
536: Naples The orthodox Greeks, coming from Sicily, conquer Naples from the Arian Ostrogoths. A trick (an aequeduct) is used to take the well fortified seaside city.	A classic variety of the legend of Troy = Neaples at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a well fortified seaside city, the invaders coming from an island (Sicily = Tenedus), Greeks versus Trojans, the trick (the Trojan horse = aqua ducta > equus ductus > drawn by a horse). Here the conquest of the city happens at the beginning of the Trojan (Gothic) war.
545: Rome The Ostrogoths under king Totila conquer Rome, but can't take Castel Sant'Angelo, defended by Paul from Cilicia (!). The assailants are then forced to leave the city.	45 years after the Theodoric's visit in Rome The takings of Rome in 410, 455, 500 and 545 have the same numerological intervals. A parallel to the German taking of Rome by the Roman-German Emperor Henry IV (1081 - 1084). Note the presence of Paul the Apostle.
637: Jerusalem The Arabs or Persians conquer Jerusalem from the Byzantines.	Note the Trojan end number 7.
996: Rome The young Roman-German Emperor Otto III conquers Rome from the Nationalists under John Crescentius.	Note the similarity with the arrival of Julius Caesar in Rome and of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem. Otto III is in fact a Christian saviour.
1081 - 1084: Rome The Roman-German emperor Henry IV assaults Rome for three (!) years and finally conquers the city. However, he can't take Castel Sant'Angelo, where his opponent, Pope Gregory VII - Hildebrand hides. The Normans from Southern Italy liberate the pope, but plunder the city at the same time.	A classic German = barbaric conquest of Rome. Even the Ostrogoths couldn't take Castel Sant'Angelo in 546. Septimius Severus (a barbarian) besieges Byzance for three years; the same Theodoric the Great (a barbarian) also besieges Ravenna for three years.
1099: Jerusalem The army of the Western crusaders conquer Jerusalem after an invasion (or a siege?) of three years. Bloodshed by the crusaders among the Jews and Arabs follows the conquest. The Holy City was taken on the 9th of Aw in the Jewish calendar.	A numerological Jesus-conquest: 99 (3 x 33) A three-year barbarian attack (see Septimius Severus, Theodoric the Great, Henry IV) Troy: The invaders come from the West, bloodshed follows the conquest. The date of 9th of Aw: The Jerusalem conquests of 587 AC and 70 AD
1167: Rome Frederick I Barbarossa conquers Rome, but is forced to leave the city due to pestilence in his army.	Frederick I Barbarossa captured Rome for the first time in 1154. A clear parallel to the siege of Samaria by the Assyrian king Phul or Tul. Barbarossa = an Assyrian, a Barbarian Note the Trojan end number 7. The pestilence is part of the Trojan matrix.
1187: Jerusalem Sultan Saladin conquers Jerusalem from the Crusaders after his victory in the battle of Hittim (hebrew: <i>chi'tsim</i> = arrows).	A numerological mirror-image to the fall of Troy in 1187 AC

1202: Constantinople A western crusader army under Venetian rule conquer in an amphibian operation from Sicily the city of Constantinople and install the Latin Kingdom of the Bosporus.	666 years after the Byzantine conquest of Naples (also in an amphibian operation from Sicily) Historians criticized this enterprise as an abuse of the Crusade idea. - In fact it is an authentic conquest of Troy.
1267: Rome and Naples Charles of Anjou, a brother of the French king, conquers, on agreement with the pope, the cities of Rome and Naples and annihilates the dynasty of Hohenstaufen in Italy.	100 years after the German conquest of Rome by Frederick I Barbarossa. The French are the orthodox Byzantinians. Note that here Rome and Naples are taken simultaneously. Charles of ANJOU (Jou/An > JOSUA) is a parallel to the biblical Josua.
1453: Constantinople The Turks under their leader Mehmet (Mahomet) II (= Philip II of Macedonia) conquer the city and end the Byzantine Empire.	400 years after the beginning of Hildebrand's activity in Rome. An absolute parallel to the ancient conquest of Byzantium by the Macedonians. Like in Troy, the survivors flee by sea to the West and initiate the Renaissance. The conquest of Jericho in the biblical book of Josua is maybe a reflection of this event (see the trombones = canons).
1494: Rome The French King Charles VIII conquers Rome with 8000 Swiss soldiers, in the next year he also conquers Naples. In Naples the invaders are forced to leave due to pestilence, the famous <i>mal de Naples</i> .	The motive of the attack was the enforcing of throne claims by the house of Anjou to Naples. This conquest is a prefiguration of the <i>Sacco di Roma</i> in 1527.
1527: Rome The Germans = Goths (Barbarians) under their leader Georges of Frunsberg conquer and plunder Papal Rome. This is the famous " <i>sacco di Roma</i> ". This event marks the end of the Italian Renaissance.	33 (the age of Jesus) years after the French conquest of Rome in 1494, 360 years after Barbarossa's conquest of Rome. Note the Trojan end number 7. The <i>Sacco di Roma</i> represents a Renaissance variation of Alaric's conquest of Rome in 410 AD.

(Table 10: Empire separations)

Table 11: The seven Roman kings

King	Parallels
Romulus Quirinus ROMULUS = ROMA ILJON QUIRINUS = DIVINUS = divine	Abraham Constantine the Great
Numa Pompilius	Basil the Great Julius Caesar
Tullus Hostilius hostilis = hostile	Domitianus
Ancus Marcius	Aëtius Antoninus Pius
Tarquinius Priscus Tanaquil TANAQUIL = TRANQUILLUS	Valentinianus III Galla Placidia PLACIDUS = TRANQUILLUS
Servius Tullius SERVIUS = SEVERUS	Septimius Severus Odoacer
Tarquinius Superbus	Dynasty of Ostrogoths after Theodoric

Table 12: The parallels between the rulers Sulla, Solon, Saul and Diocletian

Sulla	Solon	Saul	Diocletian (Diocles)
SULLAM > SLM = SOLEM = sun	SOLON > SLM = SOLEM = sun	SAUL > SL(M) = SOLEM = sun	DIO/CLEM > SLM = SOLEM = sun
Duration of rule: 21 years	Duration of rule: about 20 years	Duration of rule: about 20 years	Duration of rule: 21 years

Sulla has an irascible character.		Saul has an irascible character.	Diocletian has an irascible character.
Sulla is a capable organizer.	Solon is a capable organizer.		Diocletian is a capable organizer.
Sulla organizes bloody persecutions of his political opponents, the so-called proscriptions.		Saul organizes bloody purges among religious opponents.	Diocletian organizes a bloody persecution of the Christians. These are considered enemies of the state.
Sulla massacres the priesthood of the hill sanctuary of Praeneste.		Saul massacres the priesthood of the hill sanctuary of Nob.	Diocletian destroys the Christian churches.
Sulla inacts legislation, and reforms the constitution.	Solon inacts legislation, and reforms the constitution.	Saul is the first king of Israel.	Diocletian inacts legislation, and reforms the constitution of the Empire.
Lucius Aurelian, Lucius Sulla's late Roman doppelganger, reforms the monetary system.	Solon reforms the monetary system.		Diocletian reforms the monetary system.
Sulla's reforms are in favor of the oligarchy.	Solon's reforms are in favor of the oligarchy.		Diocletian's reforms lead to the Dominate.
Sulla resigns voluntarily from power.	Solon resigns voluntarily from power.	Saul resigns voluntarily from power.	Diocletian resigns voluntarily from power.

Table 13: The parallels between Cicero and Demosthenes

CICERO	DEMOSTHENES
CICERONEM = CCR = CHRISTUM, Christ (?)	DEMOSTHENEM = TMST = TMSC = DAMASCENUM, Damascus
Cicero reaches the age of 62.	Demosthenes reaches the age of 62.
Difference between the lifetime to Demosthenes ("384 - 322 AC") = 278 years afterwards. The sum of the digits is 34: Jesus Christ died in his 34th year.	Difference between the lifetime to Cicero ("106 - 43 AC") = 278 years beforehand. The sum of the digits is 34: Jesus Christ die in his 34th year.
Cicero ist the most famous Roman orator.	Demosthenes is the most famous Greek orator.
Cicero's rhetorical goal: defense of the Roman republic.	Demosthenes' rhetorical goal: defense of the Greek democracy.
Cicero's supervisor and protector: Pompey the Great, then Julius Caesar.	Demosthenes' supervisor and protector: Alexander the Great.
Mortal enemies: Catilina, later Mark Antony.	Mortal enemies: Philipp of Macedon, then Antipater.
Most important speeches: Speeches against Catiline Philippics against Mark Antony	Most important speeches: Philippics against Philipp of Macedonia, Olynthic speeches against Philipp of Macedonia
Other enemy: Verres = PRS = Persia = hostile country	Other enemy: Aischines = Asia = hostile country
Reason for Cicero's political acting: threat of Rome by the Catilines = the Catalans.	Reason for Demosthenes' political acting: threat of Athens by the Catalans (in the Greek Middle Ages).
Cicero is forced into exile by the machinations of his political opponent, Clodius. His house is destroyed.	Demosthenes is forced into exile by the machinations of his political opponent, Hypereides. His house is destroyed.
Cicero's triumphant return from exile.	Demosthenes' triumphant return from exile.
Cicero's rheorical highlight: the speeches against Verres. Against Verres is a Christian speech.	Demosthenes' rhetorical highlight: the speech <i>On the Crown</i> <i>On the Crown</i> is a Christian speech.
Cicero's mortal enemy Mark Antony is besieged in MUTINA, far away from Rome. Mutina (MT > TM > LM = Lamia).	Demosthenes' mortal enemy Antipater is besieged in LAMIA, far away from Athens. Lamia (LM > ML > MT = Mutina).
Cicero flees from the henchmen of Mark Antony from Rome to southern Italy = CALABRIA.	Demosthenes flees from the henchmen of Antipater from Athens to the isle of CALAVRIA = CALABRIA.
Cicero dies near Formia in Southern Italy.	Demosthenes dies on the Saronic Gulf (SARNO = river in Southern Italy)
Cicero is beheaded because his protector Pompey the Great was beheaded.	Demosthenes poisons himself because his former protector Alexander the Great was poisoned.

Cicero dies as a Christian martyr.	Demosthenes dies as a Christian martyr.
Biographer of Cicero is Plutarch.	Biographer of Demosthenes is Plutarch.

Table 14: The parallels between the Roman emperors Caligula, Caracalla, Elegabalus

Caligula	Caracalla	Elegabal
Name: Caius Julius Caesar	Name: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	Name: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus
nickname: CALIGULA CALICULAM > CLCLM > CRCLM Alleged meaning: soldier's boot	nickname: CARACALLA CARACALLAM > CRCLM > CLCLM Alleged meaning: soldier's boot	nickname: ELEGABAL(US) or HELIOGABALUS ELEGABALUM > LCPLM > CRCLM Allegedly a Baal-priest from Emesa in Syria. Emesa, however, is to be situated in Gaul: Nemausus = Nîmes
	Second nickname: BASSIANUS BASSIANUS > SEBASTIANUS, Sebastian, a Christian saint	
Father: German	Father: Septimius Severus, a Punic = foreigner	Father: Sextus Valerius Marcellus or Caracalla
Mother: Agrippina the elder, an energetic woman	Mother: Julia Domna = DOMINA, a dominant woman	Mother: Julia Soaemias, a dominant woman
Place of birth: Mainz	Place of birth: Lyon	Place of birth: Emesa (Syria)
First wife: PAULINA	First wife: Flavia PLAUTILLA	First wife: PAULA
Caligula came to the throne very young.	Caracalla came to the throne young.	Elegabalus came to the throne very young.
Caligula was a bad character; as an emperor he was a monster.	Caracalla was a bad character; as an emperor he was a monster.	Elegabalus was a bad character; as an emperor he was a monster.
Caligula let himself be worshipped as an earthly deity.	Caracalla was worshipped as a deity.	Elegabalus let himself be worshipped as a sun god.
Duration of rule: 4 years	Duration of rule as emperor: 4 years	Duration of rule: 4 years
Caligula becomes a victim of a conspiracy.	Caracalla becomes a victim of a conspiracy.	Elegabalus becomes a victim of a conspiracy.
After Caligula there was anarchy in the Roman empire.	After Caracalla there was anarchy in the Roman empire.	Elegabalus was an emperor in an anarchic time in the Roman empire.

Table 15: Severer parallels

Septimius Severus	Theoderic the Great	Rudolf I of Habsburg
Septimius Severus is a Roman emperor of foreign (African, Punic) origins.	Theoderic the Great is an Ostrogoth king in Roman Italy.	Rudolf of Habsburg is a Roman emperor of foreign (German) origins.
A caesar of the Severer dynasty was called GETA = Goth.	Theoderic is Goth.	Rudolf is German = Goth.
Duration of rule: 18 years	Duration of rule: 2 x 18 = 36 years	Duration of rule: 18 years
Septimius Severus was regarded as a punitive (PUNIC = to punish) ruler.	Theoderic the Great was regarded as a punitive ruler.	Rudolf of Habsburg was regarded as a punitive ruler.
At the beginning of his reign Septimius Severus besieges and conquers the city of BYZANCE.	At the beginning of his reign Theoderic the Great besieges and conquers the city of Ravenna.	At the end of his reign Rudolf of Habsburg besieges and conquers the city of Besançon = BYZANCE.
There is a fraternal feud in the house of the Severer between Caracalla and Geta. The latter is murdered.	There is a dispute between Theoderic and his co-ruler Odoacer. The latter is murdered.	There is a fraternal feud in the House of Habsburg between Johann Parricida and Albrecht. The latter is murdered.
Septimius Severus kills his rival Pescennius (= PERSICUS) Niger.	Theoderic kills his rival ODOACER.	Rudolf's rival is OTTOCAR (see: ODOACER) of Bohemia. The latter dies in a battle against the emperor.
Septimius Severus dies in EBURACUM = PRS = PERSIA (York).		Rudolf of Habsburg dies in Speyer (SPR > PRS = PERSIA).
Septimius Severus dies as an old ruler.	Theoderic dies as an old ruler.	Rudolf dies as an old ruler.

After the Severan dynasty there is anarchy in the Roman Empire.	After the death of Theoderic, the Gothic kingdom in Italy sinks into anarchy.	Before Rudolf of Habsburg there were anarchic times in the Holy Roman Empire.
	Other analogues of Theoderic: Caracalla, Frederick II of Hohenstaufen	

Table 16: Vesuvian emperors

Emperor	Parallels
Tullus Hostilius TULL(I)US = TITULLIUS = VESUVIUS He fights a long war with: Mettius Dictator of Alba After Mettius' death a great eruption (of Mount Vesuvius) destroys Alba = Pompeji or Naples.	Domitian
Galba GALBA = C(aesar) ALBA The first short-term emperor in the anarchy between Nero and Vespasianus. Galba is proclaimed emperor by the army and murdered because of his stinginess.	Vespasianus
Otho OTHO = (T)TM = TITUM, Titus Rules for several months, then commits suicide.	Nero Domitian
Vitellius VITELLIUS = TITULLIUS A worse duplicate of Titus: gluttonous and good-for-nothing He is killed after several months of reign.	Titus
Vespasianus VESPASIANUS = VESULIANUS, VESUVIANUS Rules for 10 years. The first chronicles only recognize one emperor, VESPASIANUS TITUS with a reign of 12 years. The splitting between Vespasianus Titus and Titus Vespasianus came after.	
Titus TITUM = TTM > MTT = METTIUM, Mettius Under his reign, Pompeji is destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Ruled for 2 years.	
Domitian DOMITIANUS = TMT > MTT = METTIUM, Mettius The last emperor of the Flavians (Vespasianus, Titus) Ruled for 15 years. Domitian concentrated his enormous power and demanded the title "Lord and God" (see: Diocletian). He fights a hard and long war with the Dacians (see: Tullius Hostilius and Mettius). See also Jotham.	Theodosius the Great Jotham
Valentinian He ruled for 4 years in the Western Roman Empire.	Valens Nero

At the end of his reign he settles near Mount Vesuvius.	
Totila TOTILA = TTL = TITULLIUM, Titullius, Titus Second to the last king of the Ostrogoths, ruled for 10 years. Totila is killed in the battle of Tadinae (TTM = TTM = TITUM, Titus; also TTM > MTT = METTIUM, Mettius).	Manfred
Teja(s) TEJAS = PEJAS = POMPEJUS Last king of the Ostrogoths. Ruled for 2 years. He is killed and beheaded in a battle at Mount Vesuvius.	Conradin
Manfred Second to the last king of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. He ruled for 12 years and was killed in the battle of Benevent against Charles of Anjou.	Totila Mettius
Conradin Last king of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. He came to power at the age of sixteen. Conradin, trying to regain his reign, was defeated in the battle of Tagliacozzo and beheaded in Naples by Charles of Anjou. "Whom the gods love dies young".	Titus Teja(s) Pompey the Great
Jotham God-praising king of Judah He fights a war against the Ammonites.	Domitian Lothair of Supplinburg
Lothair of Supplinburg LOTHAIR = LUTHER (Both came from the same region in Saxony) also: JOTHAM Coronation in Rome 1133 Little is known about his reign. After his death there was an eruption of Vesuvius.	Jotham

Table 17: The kings of the Ostrogoths

King	Parallels
Theoderic the Great He is from the AMALA-family like his daughter AMALA-su(i)ntha.	Priam Solomon Septimius Severus Caracalla Frederick II of Hohenstaufen Rudolf I of Habsburg
Athalarich	Attila + Alaric
Amalasu(i)ntha	AMALA + SN(C)TM = the saint from the family of Amala
Theodahat	Teutates
Vitiges	Vologaesus
Ildibad	Hildebrand
Erarich	Alarich
Totila In Italian: Baduila	Titus Balbinus Manfred
Teja(s)	Pompey the Great Titus Konradin

The list of the Ostrogoth kings according to Petavius (Petavius, III, Successiones, 183):

Odoacer, Theoderic, Athalaric, Theodahat, Vitiges, Theodobaldus, Araricus, Totila, Tejas, Narses

Table 18: Solomonic rulers

Solomon
Hebrew: <i>shlo'mo</i> = peaceful ruler (see <i>Frederick</i>)
King of united Israel
Duration of reign: about 38 years
Under his reign Israel expands its borders to its largest extent.
Great constructor: the temple in Jerusalem
Solomon focusses a great deal on jurisprudence ("solomonic judgement").
Solomon ascended to the throne by eliminating rivals (see Constantin the Great, Theoderic, Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen).
He was married to a daughter of the pharao, but had a great number of concubines and mistresses.
Solomon had a special relationship with the queen of SABA (see <i>Frederick II, Henry VIII</i>)
There were several uprisings in his kingdom at the end of his rule (see <i>Trajan, Hadrian, Justinian, Frederick II</i>)
Solomon dies a natural death.
After his death his reign is separated into Israel (Samaria) and Judah (Jerusalem).
Manasseh
MANASSEH = MNS > (R)MNS = ROMANUS
Duration of reign: 55 years
King of Judah in Jerusalem
Great constructor: new wall around the city of Jerusalem.
Manasseh was not orthodox, he consulted fortune tellers and magicians.
Manasseh extinguished a riot in Jerusalem (see <i>Justinian</i>).
The king is captured by the Assyrians. After he had offered apology to his atheism, he is relased and returned to Jerusalem.
He dies a natural death.
Trajan
TRAJANUS = TROJANUS
Duration of reign: 17 or 19 years
Trajan and Hadrian altogether have a Solomonic duration of reign of 38 years.
Trajan emphasizes jurisprudence.
Under his reign the Roman Empire expands its borders to its largest extent.
Trajan was a great builder: the harbor of Ostia, the Forum of Trajan and the column of Trajan in Rome.
His architect is the Syrian, Apollonius of Damascus.
Trajan tolerated the Christians.
Trajan extinguishes an uprising of the Jews in Palestine ("115 AD").
He dies a natural death.
Hadrian
HADRIANUS = h/TROJANUS
Duration of reign: 21 years
Trajan and Hadrian altogether have a Solomonic duration of reign of 38 years.
Hadrian emphasizes jurisprudence.
Hadrian was a great builder: Hadrian's villa in Tivoli, the Olympieion in Athens.
Hadrian mourns over the death of his predilected lover ANTINOUS (see <i>Frederick II: ENZIO</i>).
Hadrian extinguishes an uprising of the Jews in Palestine ("133 - 135 AD").
Hadrian was suspicious and had executed several dignitaries (see <i>Theoderic, Frederick II</i>).
He dies a natural death.
Justinian
Latin IUS = law
Duration of reign: 38 years
Greatest ruler of the Byzantine Empire. He conquers back Tunis and Italy.
Justinian emphasizes jurisprudence: <i>Codex Justinianus</i>
Justinian is orthodox, he annihilates the Arian heresy in Italy.
His wife Theodosia, however, lives a lascivious life.
Justinian is a great builder: Hagia Sophia in Constantinople.
His architect: Anthemius von Tralleis from Syria (see <i>Trajan</i>).
Justinian extinguishes the Nika-riot in Constantinople (see <i>Manasseh</i>).
He also extinguishes an uprising of the Jews and Samaritans in Palestine.
Justinian dies a natural death.
After his death the Byzantine Empire declines.

Frederick II of Hohenstaufen

FREDERICK = peaceful ruler

Duration of reign: 38 years (from "1212 to 1250")

King of Naples and Sicily, German king, later ruler of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Jerusalem (see Manasseh)

He ascended to the throne by eliminating pretenders like Otto IV and Philip of Swabia.

Frederick's nickname GATTIN = Goth

Frederick II marked the height of the Hohenstaufen dynasty.

Frederick II is regarded as a great builder: Castel del Monte in Apulia, Tower gate at the Volturno river

Frederick II was not orthodox, he overthrew the pope.

He was married to ELISABETH of England, but had a lot of concubines and mistresses (see Solomon, Henry VIII).

Frederick II. had a special interest in jurisprudence (see Solomon, Justinian, Trajan, Hadrian).

His predilected son ENZIO dies in enemy captivity (see Hadrian's ANTINOUS).

Frederick II resettled foreign peoples (see Theoderic).

At the end of his life Frederick II became suspicious and executed his chancelor PETER of Vineis (see Theoderic: BOETHIUS, Hadrian, Henry VIII of England).

Frederick II dies a natural death.

Sudden fall of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy.

Suleiman the Magnificent

SULEIMAN = SLM = SOLOMON

Duration of reign: 46 years, "1520 - 1566"

Under his rule the Ottoman Empire expanded to its greatest extent.

Suleiman paid special attention to law.

He had many concubines. His wife, Roxolane, was from abroad (see Solomon, Manasseh, Frederick II).

Great builder: Suleiman mosque in Constantinople.

His architect: Mimar Sinan

Suleiman's contemporary in Western Europe is Emperor Charles V.

There were sedition and uprisings at the end of his reign (see Solomon).

He dies a natural death.

Henry VIII of England

Duration of reign: 38 years ("1509 - 1547")

Greatest ruler of England.

Henry builds a lot of fortresses.

Henry was not orthodox, he breaks with Rome.

Henry had a tumultuous love life (see Solomon, Frederick II of Hohenstaufen).

Henry was suspicious; he executed his lord chancellor Thomas More (see Hadrian, Theoderic, Frederick II of Swabia).

His daughter's name was *Elisabeth* (see Solomon, Frederick II)

Henry dies a natural death.

A new manifesto to revise prevailing history and chronology

An introduction to clarify historical criticism

by [Christopher Pfister \(CP\)](#)

[See also: The Matrix of Ancient History](#)



We usually assume that everything written and taught about our past - and the earth itself - is well researched and true.

By analyzing purported historical fact, we rapidly discover that this, however, is not the case. Thus we arrive at a juncture - it becomes necessary to clarify and constructively criticize prevailing history and chronology.

As the term indicates, criticism of history and chronology neatly divides into two distinct aspects: namely content and dating. Ancient history, in particular, but other historical narratives too, are problematic and riddled with falsehoods on both counts.

To put things another way - the indisputable, clear historical timeline ends up being considerably shorter than generally assumed.

Before setting out my arguments in this regard, I would first like to clarify a few epistemological points:

We have no crystal balls that allow us to glimpse the future; all we can hope to do is uncover a few trends and developments.

So, if it is impossible to see into the future, the same should logically go for the past. This is where we encounter an impasse.

It is true that we do know something of the past, but at the same time we considerably overestimate our chances of acquiring comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter. We encounter a first limiting factor in our historical perception: the further back in time we go, the darker and more uncertain things become. In fact, the only point of certainty is the present. Knowledge of the past rapidly becomes problematic. In order to catalogue the past, we have to start from the present day.

Animals have no awareness of the past or future - they live purely in the present. Humans, on the other hand, are cultural beings and have developed mental representations of the past and the future.

Applying this principle further, we must conclude that the historical narrative is not representative of actual events but rather of desired historical perceptions.

So is it really true to say that our vision of the past is just as limited as our vision of the future?

This assertion is actually not quite correct. Apart from tools and skills, our culture has developed methods of recording past events beyond the span of a human lifetime. We have come up with devices to document events in word and image, and to chronicle these events within a fixed time frame.

But the time line representing those historical events that indisputably took place is much shorter than generally accepted. As we trace our way along the timeline further into the past, the content and chronology look questionable at first, then irrelevant, and finally absurd.

The task of historical analysis is to separate the wheat from the chaff, the real events and chronology from the false ones.

This dichotomy of false, invented and absurd events versus true events, however, is not absolute. We have to accept that there is a historical grey zone. True history fades first into dusk, then into total darkness, the dark ages.

Let us take a look at an example of what I mean. The English are said to have discovered Australia in 1770. It is a fact that English sailors discovered this continent. But the date is open to question. But dates at this time are not very reliable. At this time - 1770 - there were written records and the dates were given using four-digit Arabic numerals.

Imagine we wanted to give a record of the history of Australia before its discovery by the Europeans. It would be an impossible task. There are no written records with reliable datings. Of course, somebody could have asked the Aborigines, but their statements would have been contradictory and vague, only spanning a few generations. The same could be said for the history of Europe.

Reliable history needs reliable documents as a basis - and a great many of them at that! These days we think of information in terms of giga- and terabytes. But that quantity of information is unthinkable for ancient times.

And who even dares to attempt an accurate record of geological history, i.e. a time when humans and human culture did not exist?

Established history as presented in the majority of books and generally taught at schools and universities ignores these many problems and tends to give undue credence to a plethora of content and data apparently gleaned from the distant past, thus augmenting the collection of mere myths, sagas and legends, all uncritically accepted as truth.

So what could be true?

The Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the 19th century were probably real enough.

The French Revolution from 1788/89 might just be the first historical narrative that is credible.

But any historical events before this time are impossible to confirm.

Any attempt to set up and describe a year such as 1700 in historical terms is absurd.

The Thirty Years' War in a so-called 17th century has nothing to do with history.

The Hundred Years' War between England and France in the late Middle Ages barely contains a grain of truth.

The wars in Ancient History such as the Greco-Persian Wars or the Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage are stories and not histories.

The colonization of the New World by Europeans began at some point but entities such

as "Columbus" or marker years such as '1492' are pure nonsense.

At the inception of modern history, 'at the start of the sixteenth century', we read about the Protestant Reformation. The corresponding documents, however, can not have been created until about 1750. The Reformation itself remains enigmatic despite the abundance of records.

The brief of historical and chronological revisionism is to untangle the network formed by misguided scholarship, cut through the hubris and prune historical data in such a way that we are left with a truly sound basis.

The logical result of this enterprise is a shortening of the chronological time line. Human history and the geological record are considerably shorter than generally assumed.

History in the true sense of the word can only have begun at the time when historical records were written down. Contemporaneous written records denote the threshold of the historical era.

Records made of alleged previous events including dating are part of an enormous historical forgery project.

Several authors have recognized this and speak of a large-scale initiative to invent and falsify history.

The creation of historical forgeries and fabrications has always gone hand in hand.

Before the beginning of the 19th century nobody was interested in writing true history.

In my opinion the alphabet, as well as the first written records first appeared roughly three hundred years ago.

Before that time onwards records in stone, clay and metal are plausible, however, it was still too early for historical records as such.

I date the inception of written record-taking on paper and parchment, as well as the collection of documents whether hand-written or printed to 1740 and onwards. It is permissible to use this date in this way because our current Anno Domini calendar (i.e. counting the years from the birth of Christ onwards) developed in parallel to the creation of written records. It is indeed interesting to ponder the question of how the use of AD (Anno Domini = the year of our Lord/after Christ) and BC (Before Christ) implies that it is possible to demarcate a single event so exactly, even though it was supposed to have happened in the very distant past.

Our present era counting (B.C and A.D.) is probably the work of the French Jesuit Denis Pétau, his Latin name, Dionysius Petavius, the medieval form, Dionysius Exiguus. This scholar was the first to meld the whole of history into a chronological system replete with epochs and numbered calendar years.

Fomenko considers the scholar Joseph Justus Scaliger to be the creator of our present chronology and historical narrative. This was the first scholar to calculate the exact birth date of Jesus Christ. Thanks to him we also know that Emperor Augustus died "on August 19, in the year 14AD, in the afternoon between two and three o'clock in Nola near Naples".

The years recounted before the inception of sound history have a mere numerological significance and should therefore always be written within inverted commas.

Before the middle of the 18th century hardly anything written down has survived except for a few inscriptions on stone or metal and these are by no means sufficient to reconstruct any kind of reliable history.

Some may object that since the second half of the 20th century we may dispose of scientific dating methods, such as C 14 etc. But all these tools show to be an enormous nonsense. There is no way to dating by physical or nuclear methods.

Many researchers know that written sources in our archives and libraries do not go back very far but instead of admitting this they lay great store by allegedly ancient inscriptions on stone, clay and papyrus from the Ancient Orient.

But even Egyptian hieroglyphs and Babylonian cuneiform writing do not go back beyond our threshold which designates the first stirrings of literacy in Central Europe. The Ancient Orient is largely a fabrication of the European West.

Before the decade following 1780 we cannot determine any date for certain and therefore we cannot validate any written document as being historically accurate. The historian can only make assumptions about this period and of course the further back in time we wish to go, the more speculative such assumptions become. I personally would hesitate to make any assumptions pertaining to the period 350 to 400 years before the present day.

The logical conclusion has to be that human culture probably began about four hundred years ago.

The historical difficulties pertain to the period further back than two hundred years ago, that is before 1815.

Historical criticism is basically as old as the age of written history.

I would like to mention and acknowledge a few earlier historical critics.

The French priest Jean Hardouin rejected the authenticity of all old texts, especially the Bible, the writings of the church fathers as well as Greek and Roman classics. He also declared that official documents, church council records and ancient coins were fabrications from a later period.

The Dutch Jesuit Papebroch maintained that all official documents were inauthentic.

Voltaire is to be seen as one of the first great historical critics. In his writings he railed against the absurdity of many details regarding ancient and medieval history.

Two hundred years ago a work called 'My View on History' written by one Peter Franz Joseph Müller was published. In it the author lays out the case for the works of many classical authors as well as early written documents being produced at a much later period than general acknowledges.

In the 1890's the English religious scholar and historian Edward Johnson was the first author to speak of a large-scale project to fabricate history. He pointed the finger at numerous forgery centers in Europe - mainly monastery-based - and he dated the start of this project to the beginning of the 16th century.

At the turn of the twentieth century the unknown, but brilliant ancient philologist Robert Baldauf published two brochures analyzing Greek and Roman literature. He argued that these 'classic works' showed an interdependence on German and Romanesque languages and must therefore have been created within just a generation.

In the 1930's the German historian Wilhelm Kammeier indicated that there had been a comprehensive fabrication of history including official documents and sources that dated back to the late medieval era.

Kammeier also recognized the deliberate contradictions that historical fabrication produced. The forgers wanted to prevent people having absolute certainty by not giving them any one reliable source to fall back on.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the Russian philosopher Nikolai Morosow was the first to include not only historical content but also the alleged time periods in his criticism. He attempted to shorten the chronology of human history in a radical way.

Since the beginning of the 1990's the Russian mathematician Anatoly Fomenko determined by analysis and comparison of old texts, the Bible and ancient literature

that these various stories could be reduced to a few templates, the myth of the Trojan war being fundamental.

Fomenko also discovered through analysis of parallelisms and isomorphic patterns in the historical narratives and chronologies that the epochs of ancient and medieval history including the corresponding rulers repeated themselves and slotted together very nicely indicating that repetitions were taking place.

Employing the method of name analysis (proper and place names), I (CP) have extended Fomenko's research, developed my own line of enquiry especially regarding old Swiss history and have published the results in my book "*Die Matrix der alten Geschichte*" (The Matrix of Ancient History) and others. Different from Fomenko I propose rough dates for the development of modern history and culture, as well as clearly later dates for the beginning of the fabrication of history and the inception of true history.

History begins with written records and by analyzing them and comparing the contents we can determine a level of plausibility for each document.

The old year numbers in the calendar offer us clues to the creation of the documents. Before the start of hand-written and printed records there are no chronological designations and periods.

However the analysis of written records is not the only tool that can be used for this purpose; architecture and technical innovations offer us great clues while revising our view of chronology and human cultural history, as they give us a rich visual view of the sequence of various epochs, which allows us to estimate its dating even in the absence of written records.

One particular technical innovation must be pointed out, namely cement or mortar. This binding material first made it possible to erect stable walls and tall buildings. The so-called Roman era has its roots in this new building method enabled through cement or mortar. Before this period all buildings were made of vegetable matter such as wood, reeds, straw and mud or earth. The oldest, documented buildings are the so called pile dwellings.

Another candidate for the oldest dwellings are the hill mounds or burial mounds as well as the so called hill forts which are defensive structures pre-dating stone forts and castles comprising a central elevated plane surrounded by walls and ditches. Stone fortresses - that is defensive structures containing towers, gates and circular walls were generally constructed on the sites of old hill forts. The transition between these two different structures took place approximately within decades, not centuries.

„Ancient“ temples, that is sacred buildings comprising a *cella* enclosed by a stone wall with arches or columns are older than churches.

Churches from the modern period - that is from the middle of the 18th century - were often built directly above the remains of Roman facility buildings (*villae rusticae*). This proves that the transition between both building styles - ancient and medieval - must have been very rapid.

It is surprising that the remains of Roman buildings north of the Alps are to be found under fertile soil, meadows, fields and woods. Building material from the ruins was obviously carried off within a few years to be recycled in the construction of new buildings.

The hill mounds or burial mounds were all plundered, most of them in the 19th century but many at an even earlier period. The conclusion that must be drawn is that the cultures that built these hill mounds cannot have lived as long ago as archaeologists maintain.

The wooden stumps on the lakesides in Switzerland and Southern Germany cannot be more than a few centuries old at the most, as wood decays naturally.

Earthworks such as hill forts and burial mounds are susceptible to earth movements and would be much less distinctive in the landscape after a period of several centuries; in fact, they are clearly visible today.

The afore-mentioned „Roman“ building culture around the Mediterranean has left many impressive remains. The imposing monuments make it hard for us to realize how little we know about the culture that built them. We cannot say with any degree of certainty where they came from, how long they prevailed or how they ended. The only thing that can be said for sure is that the Roman buildings were carried off within a few years during the “Middle Ages”.

But after a generation or two - actually perhaps towards the middle of the 18th century - a wave of nostalgia called the Renaissance set in, geared towards classical antiquity, and so many buildings were built later in this particular classical style.

The Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens is viewed as the epitome of ancient Greek classicism. However it was actually a Christian cathedral built in classical style and consecrated to the Virgin Mary. The instigators of this building were Franks, Catalonians or Italians. Classical Greece was not created by the mythical Ancient Greeks but by western crusaders.

We encounter a similar set of circumstances in Rome; Trajan's and Marcus Aurelius' columns, the Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius and the Pantheon are to be considered post-classical buildings.

Piranesi's picturesque depictions of ruins and Montesquieu and Gibbon's ponderings on the fall of the Roman Empire provide evidence of a modern culture attempting to create a specific way of depicting “ancient” history.

As soon as Classical Antiquity once again became accepted as a role model, architecture and artistic objects were imitated or fabricated.

Roman coins with their realistic and evocative depictions of emperors heralded the art of the Renaissance. The history books tell us that in Italy “in the first half of the 15th century” - in reality it was the middle of the 18th century - a certain Cyriacus of Ancona found ancient art treasures and inscriptions everywhere in Greece. Actually he was the person who manufactured these antiques and even traded with them.

Cyriacus von Ancona was the first to give us a visual impression of the Parthenon.

The Baroque and Neo-classic periods starting from the last third of the 18th century cannot be explained without the dominating influence of the classic role models.

We admire the rounded colonnades in front of St Peter's cathedral in Rome - possibly built about 1790. Its precursor can be found in present-day Jordan, namely the colonnades of the round market place of Gerasa.

At the foot of Vesuvius near Naples there is a town that was destroyed by a violent eruption. But on close inspection the famous town of Pompeii seems very medieval. It wasn't until the excavations since the second half of the 18th century that this ruined city was stylized into a “classical ancient” site.

Before the end of the 18th century cultural and architectural change was more rapid than today, unhampered by lumbering bureaucratic procedures.

The buildings of Rome are proof of these quick transitions. The first illustrations of Rome in the chronicles of Hartmann Schedel and Sebastian Münster show a medieval town with a few antique buildings - as the Column of Marcus Aurelius and the Trajan's Column, as well as the Colosseum and the Pantheon.

The Dutch artist Maarten van Heemskerck captured Rome shortly before its baroque

transformation. Saint Peter's cathedral is being constructed, yet without its later changes. These illustrations can be dated to 1760. Work on this afore-mentioned central church of Christianity therefore probably started in about 1760, however, the buildings and structures we know today were probably not completed until about the begin of the French Revolution.

And not until the second half of the 18th century one can be assured the the popes resided in Rome.

Art history provides us with as strong arguments as with architecture and so buttress our historical and chronological critique.

Fundamentally all paintings on wood, canvas or paper can be dated to the start of literacy.

Albrecht Dürer (please note his initials - AD!) cannot not have been active until the year number he wrote below his compositions was familiar and in general use.

Dürer drew modern fortifications with bastions which weren't developed until the 1760's.

All other artists cannot be older. The so-called Golden Age of Flemish and Dutch art was around 1770 - not a century earlier. And all artists who we consider up to 500 years old be it Botticelli, Michelangelo or Raffael - paint landscapes and towns that we can partially recognize today.

The argument for architecture also applies for the artistic techniques. The various pigments first had to be invented, as well as the paper and canvas. Such art works don't last for centuries, and must thus be younger than conventionally assumed.

Painting and sculptures played a large part in the fabrication of history. Fomenko noted that the famous Augustus statue of Prima Porta near Rome that was found in 1863, fully depends on the Scaliger-Chronology to fit into the hereupon erected historical edifice.

Literary fraud and historical forgeries and fabrications are closely tied to the invention of the alphabet and writing.

Scientists forget that before a language can be recorded a generally binding alphabet has to be in place.

First of all sacred and trade languages were invented. Oral national languages followed suit. The sequence of the classical sacred languages was as follows; Greek, Latin and finally Hebrew. These languages developed in different localities to those proposed by conventional philologists or ancient language scholars.

The source of Greek is unknown, possibly Syria or Egypt.

Latin seems to have been created in Gaul.

Hebrew must have been created in South-West Germany or Helvetia at about the same time as German.

Literacy and writing in the form of hand-written or printed documents didn't begin until towards the middle of the 18th century.

The documents that were filed and stored in libraries required further cultural achievements.

At the start of the process practical materials to write on had to be manufactured, such as parchment, papyrus and especially paper.

Without ink it isn't possible to handwrite or print books.

Literature and literary fabrications came into being with the advent of writing. Simultaneously with the invention of history, our current calendar system with the four Arabic numerals was being invented. This is the only extant method of marking the year and it cannot have existed before written records.

The written history from the very beginning to the end of the 18th century - is symbolic history, the year numbers are symbolic numbers.

All material pre-dating this period - the whole corpus of "ancient" and "medieval" documents, the works of the Classical authors, the Bible, the writings of the Church Fathers, the various chronicles, the fiction of a thousand-year Byzantine Empire - all of it originated in the west, primarily in Italy and France.

The writings of the Byzantine Church Father BASILIUS of Caesarea for instance, has been printed in BASEL - were they probably were written in the first place.

And these allegedly ancient tales must have been created in a very short time, maybe within a generation. The afore-mentioned Robert Baldauf realized this too. For example, there are a lot of parallelisms between the Old and New Testaments that show that the Bible was written in a very brief period and, in fact, that there is no justification for calling one part "old" and the other part "new".

The fabrication of history and the literary narratives was motivated by several factors.

The regress of civilization due to the decline of the „Roman period”, wasn't for long. The modern times - wrongly known as "Middle Ages" - developed a new culture in the west, together with a succession of revolutionary technical innovations such as deep-sea navigation, the mirror, book printing and gunpowder.

The new era had no past that was set in stone as far as content and calendar were concerned, and so the large-scale project of historical fabrication was initiated to fill this vacuum. The purpose of this project was indeed to equip the newly wrought culture with a suitably long past.

In this way, contemporaneous events were post-dated to earlier times and contexts.

The desire of the newly hatched western culture to give itself a long and venerable past characterized the style of literary production; various handwriting styles were developed in order to create the illusion that these had existed before book printing. But most of the handwritings were copied from printed books.

The placement of handwriting on parchment was supposed to indicate that said writing material was older than paper. Biblical manuscripts were preferentially written on papyrus leading to our mistaken current belief that this was the oldest writing material.

Even supposedly old variations of newly developed languages were created; Middle High German, Old High German, Old French, and Old Italian. The pinnacle of this language invention process was the deliberate creation of "ancient" languages.

In Germany Gothic was invented and a few fragments of the Old Testament were recorded in this new language.

In France Homeric Greek was created with the back-story that this idiom had developed "in the first millennium BC" in Asia Minor. But the figure that we can glimpse in the shadows behind Homer is the Comte de Saint Omer, a Frankish minstrel who wrote poetry in medieval Greece.

Place names such as Attica and Athens that are allegedly of Ancient Greek origin are actually Romanesque. Bosphorus is a French word. Similarly, the "Dardenelles" and "Byzantine" are names rooted in French geography.

Names that are seen as of Ancient Egyptian origin such as Ramses, Cheops, Luxor, Gaza and Pelusium also have French roots.

This venture to create old languages that had never existed before expanded towards the east.

In the second half of the 18th century Old Persian was developed. As for Ancient Sanskrit (*Sanctum scriptum = holy writing*), it must have been invented by Serbian or Bulgarian missionaries in India in the late 18th century.

In similar manner English missionaries in the second half of the 18th century influenced Native American words and designations in North America. The *Hurons*, the *Iowa* and the Hawaiian word “*Aloha*” are all designations of Hebrew origin.

The process of post-dating history is a first and important clue in historical and chronological criticism. We would be interested in the events that actually happened in the time the records were made, namely the 18th century, but instead we are treated to a fabricated collection of tales about a mythical Middle Ages and an even more distant Ancient Classical period.

Despite their diligence, the historical fabricators, however, did not manage to fill in all the gaps evenly; lacunae tended to appear. The “Middle Ages” from the end of the “Late Classical Period” to the “Late Middle Ages” cover a span of some thousand years of idleness in which time didn’t run forwards but even backwards. Or can someone give a credible reason why people in Western Europe only read the Bible, the Church Fathers writings and a few Ancient Classics for a thousand years?

Ancient History is a kind of historical and chronological nirvana, occasional lit up by a few outstanding epochs, personalities and events. There is a gap of more than five hundred years between the so-called Cretan or Mycenaean Greece and Classical Greece.

The era of Charlemagne offers another bright oasis in the darkness of the “Early Middle Ages”

Classical Athens didn’t know her own greatest philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, because they were invented at a later date.

There is also a sizeable gap of about several hundred years between Classic Ancient Greece and Classic Ancient Rome which is inadequately described by the term Hellenism.

Due to the fact that everything was created in reverse chronological order, there are even gaps in the 17th and 18th centuries; it wasn’t until later that this period was filled with content detail.

By analyzing the sequence of certain technical innovations, but especially of building styles and architecture, we may be able to determine a cultural sequence in terms of content and dating for a time period that lies more than three hundred years ago. It might be thus possible to determine some historical events from 1780 onwards.

In 1783 the Peace Treaty between an independent North America and England and France was signed in Versailles. The United States must therefore have been founded shortly before.

At about this time, the grand Palace of Versailles was being built. The ruinous financial consequences of this building project were said to have led to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1788/89.

The revolutionary events in Europe made the continuation of the consensual, decades-long historical fabrication project unfeasible. This break with the conventions that had been put in place eventually led to the development of historical records that paralleled each other in terms of content and chronology.

But certain dates, persons and events between 1789 and 1815 are still questionable.

Even the figure of Napoleon Bonaparte can be viewed skeptically. Why did Napoleon undertake such a long and incomprehensible military expedition to Egypt in the middle of the war in 1798? And why are there records of Napoleon on the remote island of St. Helen’s?

The growing interconnectedness of the narratives made it difficult to create credible literal fabrications from 1815 onwards. On the other hand, the supposed Old High German texts published by Johann Andreas Schmeller and the Codex Sinaïticus of the Bible published by Konstantin von Tischendorf prove that this was still possible.

For the last 150 years or so only a few fabricated documents and art objects have been made.

The Pergamon altar erected in Berlin after 1871, the gold bust of Marc Aurel of Avenches (Switzerland) discovered in 1939, the statue of a Celtic Prince in Glauberg, discovered 1996 in Glauberg (Hesse) prove that the fabrication process is still proceeding undauntedly. Our society demands antiques and so its antiques they’ll get!

In Greece “ancient” buildings are still being built today to attract tourists.

The famous Dead Sea Scrolls of Qumran contain the whole Hebrew testament. It is no coincidence that the discovery of these papyrus and parchment documents was made in 1948 - the year of the founding of Israel.

Fabricated history can be detected by paying attention to certain details.

In the first place pseudo-historical narratives feature absurd and grotesque characters. The critical reader, paying attention to his or her gut feeling, soon realizes that something is off.

Louis XIV of France is supposed to have built the magnificent Palace of Versailles. The costs for this building apparently served to trigger the French Revolution. But a period of eighty years lies between the completion of Versailles and the outbreak of the French revolution.

The Crusades in the Middle Ages “from about 1100 AD” are supposed to be the consequence of the occupation of Christian Jerusalem by the Persians and later the Arabs “in about 640AD”. Why did Western Europe hold on to its indignation for about 350 years before deciding on a military intervention?

There are other details too that enable us to detect the invented histories; old historical narratives have been woven according to a certain pattern, a blueprint, a matrix. Consequently the events must repeat themselves. By analyzing the material carefully, certain parallel contents come to light. Fomenko and I, myself, have delved thoroughly into historical stereotypes and isomorphic patterns.

Fundamentally all of Ancient History is based upon the Myth of Troy and the Trojan wars.

The repetition of identical content is also evident.

Rome’s worst enemy was Carthage. Their military forces occupied the whole of the western Mediterranean and the coasts of southern Europe. But in the Modern Period the Saracens from Tunisia - the location of ancient Carthage - were the enemy faction on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, France and Italy.

The place names “Carthage” and “Corinth” prove, on closer analysis, to have identical etymologies. So the history fabricators make the Romans destroy both cities in the same year, although these places are located in completely different countries.

In ancient times, the Sea Peoples are supposed to have invaded the eastern Mediterranean. In the High Middle Ages crusaders from Western Europe are said to have done battle in the Levant.

The Sea Peoples did not manage to conquer Egypt. Similarly, the western crusaders were soundly defeated in the Nile Delta.

During the so-called Migration of Peoples the Burgundians were destroyed by the Huns

in the area around Worms. Despite this “destruction”, a new Burgundian empire flourished in the High Middle Ages. What is more, a new Duchy of Burgundy, located between France and Germany, arose from the proverbial ashes in the late Middle Ages only to go on to be “completely and suddenly destroyed” by said nations.

Nearly every Roman Emperor had to do battle with Parthians or Persians in the east. Each time, however, the enemies recovered their strength - in the late Roman period, for instance, they even managed to capture the Emperor Valerian.

There were Persians in the Middle Ages and the Modern Period too. They prevailed undefeated for centuries.

The many parallels in fabricated history are apparent to anyone who takes the trouble to look. The astonishing thing is that most historians manage to either ignore or trivialize such “coincidences”.

Earlier researchers did manage to ascertain parallels, at least in part. In the late 19th century the great historian Ferdinand Gregorovius noted many puzzling similarities in two of his works on the medieval history of Rome and that of Athens between the Classical Age and the Middle Ages.

These parallels provide the royal road to proving the fictitious nature of what is presented to us as historical fact. Fomenko and I have identified the most important parallels and have presented them in the form of tables.

I provide an example of one such table below for the reader's scrutiny.

Selected examples of historic parallels

Genesis: Cain kills his brother Abel.	Rome at the beginning of the monarchy: Romulus kills his brother Remus.
Genesis: A falling-out between Abraham (Father of Rome) and LOT (= LT = LATINA). The latter moves eastwards.	Late Rome: A Falling-out between Constantine the Great and LICINIUS (= LC > LT = LATINA). The latter moves eastwards.
Genesis: A fire destroys the twin cities of Sodom and Gomorrah	Rome at the time of the kings: The Vesuvius erupts and destroys the town of Alba or Naples (= Pompeii). A fire destroys Rome at the same time.
Genesis: Abraham intends to sacrifice his son Isaac on an altar.	The voyage of the Argonauts: Agamemnon intends to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia on an altar.
Exodus: Departure of the Jews from Egypt to Mt. Sinai (= Vesuvius)	Roman Republic: Departure of the Plebeians to the Holy Mountain (= Vesuvius)
Exodus: Departure of the Jews from Egypt via the Red Sea to Galilee (Gaul).	Julius Caesar: Departure of the Helvetians via the Red River (= Rotten, Rhone) to Gaul.
Troy has seven kings.	Rome has seven kings.
Ruth: Rape of the daughters of Siloh (SILO = S(C)L=SICILIA)	Titus Livius: Rape of the Sabine women
“Around 1200 BC“ Troy is conquered by the Greeks = Franks.	„1202 - 1204“: Constantinople is conquered by the Franks = Greeks.
End of the Roman Monarchy: Junius Brutus frees Rome from tyranny	End of the Roman republic: BRUTUS frees Rome from the tyranny of Julius Caesar
The Babylonians = Gauls conquer Jerusalem in „587 AD“.	The Gauls conquer Rome in 387 AD.
The Assyrian King Pul lays siege to Jerusalem but has to flee because of a plague.	Emperor Frederick Barbarossa lays siege to Rome but has to flee because of a plague.
REZIN, the King of Syria attacks in vain Jerusalem, the capital of the kingdom of Judah, together with Remalja, the King of Israel (2. Kings 16).	Illa, a confidante of the late Roman General RICIMER lays siege, in vain, to Byzantium (Constantinople).
SAUL orders the death of the High Priests of the Holy Sanctuary of Nob.	SULLA orders the death of the High Priests of the Holy Sanctuary of Praeneste.
Sulla destroys Praeneste in „82 BC“	Pope Boniface VIII destroys Palestrina, the ancient Praeneste, in „1298 AD“
SAUL voluntarily gives up his throne and kingdom (or monarchy?).	SULLA voluntarily gives up his throne and kingdom.
The Athenian ruler SOLON voluntarily resigns after completing his tasks.	SULLA voluntarily resigns after completing his tasks.
SULLA voluntarily resigns after completing his tasks.	Emperor Diocletian voluntarily resigns after completing his tasks. His retirement residence is SALONA.
Tanaquil = TRANQUILLA, the wife of the Roman King Tarquinius Priscus was of noble blood and very domineering.	Galla Placidia, the mother of the late Roman Emperor Valentinian III. was of noble blood and very domineering.
Julius Caesar has an affair with Cleopatra, a Queen from the east.	Emperor Aurelius kidnaps Zenobia, a Queen from the east and takes her to Rome.
Julius Caesar sails across the Adriatic = the Sea of Gaul to DALMATIA.	Jesus Christ sails across the Sea of Galilee to DALMANUTA (The Gospel of Mark).
Julius Caesar is wounded and killed by stabbing.	Jesus Christ is wounded and killed by stabbing.

Julius Caesar is wounded and killed by stabbing.	Emperor Aurelius is wounded and killed by stabbing.
Julius Caesar is wounded and killed by stabbing.	Emperor Julian is wounded and killed by stabbing.
Jesus cleans the temple in Jerusalem of money lenders.	Hildebrand = Pope Gregory VII. cleans the Roman Catholic Church of simony.
Julius Caesar has a rival in Pompey the Great. He is decapitated.	Jesus Christ has a rival in John the Baptist. He is decapitated.
JOSHUA (= JOU/AN) conquers the Holy Land CANAAN = Campania.	Charles of ANJOU conquers the Holy Land CANAAN = Campania.
Joshua conquers Jericho, during which trumpets play a role.	Alexander the Great conquers Tyrus, during which trumpets play a role.
Solomon's Kingdom of Israel comprises 12 tribes.	Constantine the Great divides the Roman Empire into 12 dioceses. The Helvetians have 12 towns (oppida).
The Assyrian King PHUL > TUL (TL) destroys Israel.	The King of the Huns ATTILA (TL) destroys the Roman Empire.
In Israel and Judah the tyrant Jehu = JAHWE = God of the prophets had Elijah at his side.	In the late Roman Empire the tyrant Alaric (ALA = God) had the Church Father John Chrysostomus at his side.
Jehu destroys both Judah (= Eastern Rome) and Israel (= Western Rome) and rules over both Kingdoms.	Alaric destroys Eastern Rome and Western Rome and rules over both Kingdoms.
Jotam of Judah (reign duration period: 16 years) fights against the Ammonites.	Emperor Domitian (reign duration period: 16 years) fights against the Dacians (= Thracians)
The Jews are led out of Jerusalem and spend seventy years in Babylonian captivity.	The Popes are led out of Rome and spend seventy years in Avignon = Babylonian captivity.
There was a hanging garden in BABYLON (PPL = papalis = papal) or NINIVE (= NNV > VNN = AVENNO = Avignon).	There is a garden on top of a cliff = a hanging garden in the pope's city of Avignon (AVENNO = VNN > NNV = NINIVE).
Ezra: After returning home from Babylonian =Persian = Franconian captivity, the Jews organize a great faith-based assembly (= Council) in Jerusalem.	After the end of Babylonian = Persian = Franconian captivity of the Church whose dignitaries organize a Council in Constance (earlier in PISA = PERSIA)
At the beginning of his reign Alexander the Great destroys THEBES, a city within his domain.	At the beginning of his reign, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, destroys DINANT, a city within his domain.
Alaric, member of a Germanic people, is buried in the River Busento.	Frederick Barbarossa, a German, drowns in the Saleph River.
King Manasseh of Judah instigates a bloodbath in Jerusalem.	The Byzantine Emperor Justinian instigates a blood bath in Constantinople during the Nika riot.
Jesus has MARIA MAGDALENE as a noble benefactress.	Hildebrand = Pope Gregory VII. has MATILDA of Tuscany as a noble benefactress.
Solomon has a royal friend from SHEBA.	Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen has a wife ISABELLA from England.
Hadrian has a beloved young friend named ANTINOUS.	Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen's favourite son is named ENZIO.
Moses invokes a law of the ten tables	The Roman Republic invokes a law of the ten tables
At the Council of Nicea the teachings of ARIUS are damned.	At the Council of Constance the teachings of JOHN HUS are damned.
JULIUS Caesar conquers the Germanic tribes in Alsace.	Emperor JULIAN conquers the Alemanni at Strasbourg in Alsace.
Julius Caesar is a Sun King. His mother's name is AURELIA.	The Roman Emperor AURELIUS makes the SUN CULT into the official religion.
Emperor Caligula had to wear soldiers' boots when he was a young man.	Emperor Julian the Apostate had to wear soldiers' boots when he was a young man.
The tyrannical Emperor Nero (time of reign duration: 14 years) in the Western Roman Empire had Seneca as a co-regent. Nero was part of a Triumvirate together with Seneca and Burrus.	The tyrannical Emperor Valens (time of reign duration: 14 years) in the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) had Gratian as a co-regent. Valens was part of a Triumvirate together with Valentinian I and Gratian.
Nero (NERONEM) has his wife Octavia executed because of alleged adultery.	Otto III. (OTTONEM) has his wife, the daughter of a King of Aragon, burnt at the stake because of alleged adultery
Herodes (HERODEM) has JOHN the Baptist decapitated. Nero (NERONEM) has the	Otto III. (OTTONEM) has JOHANNES Crescentius decapitated

Apostle Paul decapitated.	
Spartacus and his supporters are crucified outside of Rome.	Jesus of Nazareth and his supporters are crucified outside of Jerusalem.
The general of the eastern Roman Emperor (Byzantine) Justinian orders Carthage to be conquered: "535 AD".	The general of the Roman Emperor Charles V orders Tunis (Carthage) to be conquered: „1535 AD“ = 1000 after Justinian.
The king of the Ostrogoths Theoderic the Great in Italy becomes distrustful towards the end of his life and has the philosopher BOETHIUS executed.	The German Emperor Frederick II of the House of Hohenstaufen in Italy becomes distrustful towards the end of his life and has his chancellor PIETRO della Vigna executed.
Antiquity: The seafaring nation of the PHOENICIANS.	Modern times: The seafaring nation of VENICE.
The ancient military state of SPARTA (S.PTRM = <i>sanctum patrem</i> = holy father (Pope) is located on the Peloponnes.	The medieval Despotate of Mistra (MISTER = Lord, Master) is located on the Peloponnes.
The Peloponnesian War in Greece ends with an amphibian operation by the Athenians against Sicily.	The Gothic War in Italy begins with an amphibian operation of the Byzantine Empire against Sicily.
After the Peloponnesian War the defeated city of Athens is ruled by 30 tyrants.	After the capitulation and capture of emperor Valerian the Roman Empire is ruled by 30 tyrants.
POMPEY the Great is decapitated after defeat in battle.	The last Gothic King TEJAS = POMPEY is decapitated on the battlefield.
The joint reign duration of Pompey the Great and Julius Caesar lasts 11 years.	The joint reign duration of Diocletian and Constantius Chlorus lasts 11 years.
The Roman general (M)ARIUS dies because of blood loss.	The heretic ruler ARIUS dies because of blood loss.
In the Severan dynasty there is fraternal strife between Caracalla and Geta. The latter is killed.	In the Habsburg dynasty there is fraternal strife between Johann Parricida and Albrecht. The latter is killed.
Septimius Severus, founder of a dynasty, rules for 18 years.	Rudolf I of the House of Habsburg rules for 18 years.
Septimius Severus conquers BYZANTIUM at the beginning of his rule.	Rudolf of the House of Habsburg conquers BESANÇON = BYZANTIUM at the end of his rule.
The Roman army under the command of Crassus suffers a devastating defeat to the Parthians at Carrhae in Syria in 53BC.	The Roman army under the command of Emperor Valens suffers a devastating defeat to the Goths at Adrianople in 378 AD.
Constantine the Great (reign duration period: 31 years) occupies Constantinople (New Rome) in 330 AD.	The Byzantine Emperor Heraclitus (reign duration period: 31 years) occupies Jerusalem (divine Rome) in 630 AD.
Constantine the Great builds New Rome = Constantinople and so founds the Byzantine Empire.	Constantine XI (Palaiologos) loses Constantinople in 1453, thus ending the Byzantine Empire.
Romulus Quirinus, the first Roman king, is taken up to heaven upon his death.	Constantine the Great, the first late-Roman Emperor is taken up to heaven upon his death.
Church Father Augustine, a reformer of the faith, writes a treatise (series of homilies?) <i>Adversus Judaeos</i> = Against the Jews/Judeans.	The Protestant Reformer Martin Luther, an Augustine, writes a sermon: <i>Against the Jews and their Lies</i> .
The „ancient“ writer PLUTARCH. The name is identical to the late medieval PETRARCA. Plutarch writes biographies of famous men.	The Renaissance writer PETRARCA. The name is identical to the “ancient” PLUTARCH. Petrarca writes biographies of famous men.
The spiritual founder of the eastern Greek church St. BASIL the Great of Caesarea.	The writings of St. Basil the Great are edited in the west, in BASEL.
Julius Caesar the Pontifex Maximus = Pope in Rome is murdered in „44 BC“.	Peter becomes the first Roman pope = Pontifex Maximus in “44 AC”
The Macedonian King Philip lays siege to and finally conquers the Byzantine Empire = Constantinople in “340/339 BC”. The Macedonians (Mohammedans) come from Thrace (TRC).	The Ottoman King Mohammed II lays siege to and finally conquers Constantinople = Byzantine Empire in „1453“. The Ottomans or Turks (TRC) come from Thrace.
The western Roman Emperor Valentinian III pays a tribute to Attila, the King of the Huns to prevent him from attacking Rome.	Menahem, the King of Israel = Western Roman Empire pays a tribute to the Assyrian King Phul or Tul to prevent him from attacking Samaria (= Sancta Maria).

The Theban forces win a great victory over the Spartans in „371“ BC thanks to a so-called irregular battle array. Locality of the battle: LEUCTRA	Frederick the Great wins a great victory over the enemy coalitions thanks to a so-called irregular battle array. Locality of the battle: LEUTHEN
The Romans suffer a devastating defeat in „214 BC“ against Carthage. The enemy fails, however, to exploit this victory. Locality of the battle: CANNAE = CANAAN	Frederic the Great suffers a devastating defeat in „1759“. His enemies, however, fail to exploit the victory. Locality of the battle: CUNNERS-Dorf

The times and dates given for the fabricated events prove to be just as ridiculous as the contents themselves. Historical chronology has nothing to do with real epochs; it is a grotesque system of representing times and dates. We can uncover many doublings, transpositions and repetitive year numbers.

“Around 400 AD”, for instance, St. Jerome is said to have translated the Hebrew Bible into Latin in Bethlehem. Worryingly, we have to wait until the 16th century, namely 1100 years later, to see the Latin Vulgate selected as the official foundation of the Catholic Faith at the Council of Trent.

Similarly, 1100 years after St. Jerome’s efforts in Bethlehem, Martin Luther translated the Latin Bible into German. Did Hieronymus and Luther merely translate the Bible or did they actually write it themselves? And, furthermore, are the figures of Jerome and Luther one in the same?

It is said that “around 450 BC” Athens with its magnificent marble structures as basking in all its Classical glory under the reign duration of Pericles. Five hundred years later it was Rome’s turn to have a Classical Age, complete with famous marble monuments. How can this incredible temporal transition be explained in view of the fact that Greece and Italy are separated by the Strait of Otranto in the Adriatic?

The towering Temple of Olympian Zeus in Athens has Corinthian capitals crowning the columns, and construction work is supposed to start on it “in the 6th century BC”. However, work on it was not completed until five hundred years later by Emperor Hadrian. Absurdly, for a construction work of that age, nearly two thousand years later there are still sixteen columns still standing.

The gigantic Colosseum in Rome is said to have been built almost 2000 years ago. It’s still in good condition. Yet in the Middle-Ages it is supposed to have been used as a quarry. - However the age of this edifice probably doesn’t exceed 300 years und maybe it’s construction has never been completed.

The Gothic period is supposed to have started “at around 1150 AD” with the erection of the Basilica of St Denis near Paris. At around 1200, work on the great French cathedrals of Reims, Amiens and Chartres was started. But it wasn’t until 200 years later that construction work on cathedrals in Gothic style started in German cities. What is more, work continued on these projects for centuries. Did the Gothic style of architecture really prevail for more than half a millennium?

It wasn’t until the advent of the printing press „at about 1500 AD“ that we were able to permanently reproduce texts. Remarkably, however, ancient texts survived and thrived without this technical innovation. Let’s take Homer’s opus for example - it seemingly survived for two thousand years without sacrificing a shred of content.

In the same vein, classical literature from the time of Augustus, “from the Birth of Christ”, managed to stay coherent without the aid of the printing press.

Ancient works like by Vergil, Horace, Ovid, allegedly created in the epoch of Augustus around the Nativity, also valiantly preserved, until the arrival of the saving printing press.

Even the Ancient Romans knew about cement - they utilized it to build the ceiling of the Pantheon in Rome. Unfortunately this innovation was apparently lost to humanity for a period of nearly 1500 years!

The archaeologists have had their work cut out for them regarding the invention of the wheel; they have had to posit a repeated rediscovery of said innovation in order to satisfy the needs of their impossible chronologies.

The history of the discovery and colonization of the New World, like the invention of the wheel, is one prolonged nightmare.

America - at any rate a small collection of insignificant islands in the Bahamas - is supposed to have been discovered “in 1492”. In the “16th century” Spain was fighting in South America. But are we really meant to believe that English colonization of North America didn’t commence until “1620”?

Australia is said to have been discovered in „1770“, but this is a full 150 years after the Age of Discovery.

The chronology of fabricated history is deeply warped. Despite their eagerness, the fabricators were incapable of filling extended periods with content; resulting in the afore-mentioned lacunae, dark ages and mysterious gaps in time.

The relatively eventful late Roman era was followed by a succession of empty centuries. The time of Charlemagne “at about 800 AD” bristles with details, but is followed by several more uneventful centuries. Historians have to wait until the Late Middle Ages “from 1300 onwards” to find relief from the stagnancy.

The alleged history of the Ancient Orient comprises mostly lacunae, featuring an Ancient Assyrian, Middle Assyrian and Neo-Assyrian Empire awash like islands in centuries of empty time.

The chronology of Ancient Egypt stumbles blindly across the millenia. The flowering of the Egyptian Empire with its pyramids and temples is said to have already come to an end “at around 1100 BC”. There followed a thousand-year stagnation period which was ended with the advent of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar.

The grotesquely extended chronology also forces geologists to stretch out geological time periods to absurd lengths to cover these periods; instead of postulating thousands of years, they reckon in the millions.

Ancient history is a story of heroes, and just like with sagas of old, the critical observer is forced to suspend his or her disbelief.

How was Hannibal ever supposed to have transported a whole herd of elephants from North Africa via Spain and the Maritime Alps to Italy?

Shortly before Hannibal, King Pyrrhus of Epirus in Greece allegedly undertook a similar endeavor and led just as big a herd of elephants to Italy via the Adriatic, but however did he accomplish this great feat?

Incredibly, so the history books tell us, both Charlemagne and Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, head of the House of Hohenstaufen, led herds of elephants and other exotic animals through northern Italy.

The Carolingian (Frankish) statesman Charles Martell is said to have slaughtered 320,000 Saracens at the twin battles of Tours and Poitiers with a loss of only a few dozen men. Well, after all, as a fervently Christian military leader, Martel had God on his side against the Arab infidel!

The old Swiss Confederates allegedly slaughtered 30,000 of 100,000 Burgundians within half a day at the Battle of Morat (Murten) with equally light losses and despite being in the minority.

In the Thirty Years' War Germany is said to have suffered terrible losses. Most of her cities were razed to the ground leaving only dust and ashes and a decimated population. Within this same time period, however, the copperplate engraver Matthew Merian was creating detailed depictions of German cities. The engravings show beautifully built and nicely designed towns with no trace of destruction in sight; in the foreground we see well-nourished burghers going about their daily business.

Fabricated history is motivated by religious aspirations. It does not differentiate between things sacred and things profane. Historians who cannot discriminate between sacred and profane narratives will never understand the motives of the fabricators of history.

The Bible and its stories are considered to be the foundation of Christianity, but all other historical tales are colored by religious thought. So-called pagan Antiquity - the Greeks and the Romans, the Persians and the Carthaginians - are just as much a part of sacred history as the Christian Middle Ages and the "enlightened" Modern Period.

The parallelisms tell us that the story of Jesus is a variation on the tale of Julius Caesar - or vice versa.

Even the division into epochs indicates a religious prejudice.

The Divine Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost are reflected in the trinity of Antiquity, Middle Ages and Modern Period.

Even in archaeology we can find a similar pattern as evidenced by the divisions into the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.

History before the start of the 18th Century has been fabricated, but nevertheless real epochs can be uncovered within the narratives, namely Late Antiquity and the Late Middle Ages - but these ages must be transposed to the 18th Century and not be separated by a time interval of a thousand years.

Old history is fictitious; however, a few real events show through (glitter in the background).

The story of Solomon, for instance, is to be seen in the context of the discovery and colonization of the New World, as can be proven by the allusions to the inflation in the supply of silver in the Bible story.

Woven into the fictitious narrative of the crusades, we can make out the conquests of the western nations - the Franks, Italians, Catalonians and Aragonians - in the Levant. These military expeditions were launched sometime the second third of the 18th century.

The so-called Punic Wars of Ancient Rome reflect the threat posed to the countries around the western Mediterranean by the North African Saracens in the 18th century.

Old history also provides us an insight into a few true and easily comprehensible complexes.

I have delved deeply into the origin of place names in Europe and discovered that all proper names referring to countries, rivers and localities have been created simultaneously according to the same principles. The main point to grasp here is the significance of the terms "Vesuvius" and "Naples", as well as "Troy" and "Ilion"; additionally, a few Christian words and ancient and medieval names for rulers. The uniform naming conventions are evidence of a centralized political will and a ubiquitous "Vesuvian" religion that was in place shortly before the development of languages and written documents. This act of naming, however, is a topic that is shunned by both philologists and historians,

Real historical research didn't get off the ground until the beginning of the 19th century; before that, all we had were chronicles and documents.

Historical literature managed to create a smoothed-out version of a fictitious past that seemed plausible, at least on the surface, if all the contradictions, absurdities, lacunae were ignored or trivialized.

Current historical research is still based on literary historiography, garnished with fake documents, created as part of a project during the great initiative to fabricate history.

Old historical documents, however, rest on very shaky foundations. Fomenko maintains that fabricated historical narratives are spun out of very few elements - Petrarca, for instance, managed to weave a rich cloth of ancient and medieval history from invisible threads.

Historical research is aware of the many contradictions in the official historical narratives, but instead of starting afresh with new assumptions they use dirty tricks to maintain the received wisdom; they concentrate on limited topics or they swear that "real" documents, objects or archaeological finds support the "veracity" of events and epochs that are actually illusory.

If the Emperor has no clothes, he can't be wearing rags!

University departments dedicated to human history as historical geology are caught in a web of orthodoxy and dogmatism and are facing stalemate. Academics, though, need tenure and so it is that around the world thousands of highly talented civil servants - professors, archaeologists and teachers - go on supporting this bizarre view of history - and, understandably, they will not change their tune any time soon.

We desperately need a new science of history. A pre-requisite for this is a new attitude, but which? Pure rationalism and nominalism is not going to bear any fruit; we are going to have to replace orthodox schemes (Antiquity, Middle Ages, and Modern Period) with a system that allows us to look upon things critically and appropriately.

The use of common sense is the main thing needed in order to differentiate the plausible from the absurd.

The literary value of the received wisdom, the Bible, the writings of the Church Fathers, the Ancient Greek, Roman, Medieval and Modern authors including their art and architecture will remain untouched under the application of New Historical Criticism. Who would discard the tales collected by the Brothers' Grimm just for being patently untrue?

Friedrich Schiller wrote a famous play centered on the mythical figure of William Tell. But why do some people insist, even today, that this master marksman was a living, breathing man?

When considering the past, one also need to bring a species of emotional evidence to bear, a gut feeling - do these events really ring true?

If you follow common sense, you will find it hard to believe that the Egyptian pyramids were built thousands of years ago. In the same way, it is impossible to situate the Palace of Versailles or the Vatican more than four centuries before the present day.

Likewise we can readily relegate Hannibal's elephants to the land of myth and legend, as we can do with Alexander the Great's foray into India and Central Asia.

New historical criticism frees us from this dark, historical ballast. Neither the violent Sicilian Vespers nor the bloody St. Bartholomew's Day massacre ever actually took place. Neither did the gruesome witch hunts raging across Europe and North America.

The more we try to penetrate the veil of the past, the darker things turn. The further

we step back, the more valid does the famous epigram attributed to an allegedly ancient Greek philosopher named Socrates become: "*I know one thing that I know nothing.*"

Finally we have to acknowledge the truth of the statement: "*Ignoramus et ignorabimus* “ - *We do not know and will never know*”.

And what about the seeds of mankind, the origin of Earth and the first beginning of the universe? We can apply the wisdom of another philosopher (Ludwig Wittgenstein) to this question - "*What we cannot speak about we must pass over in silence.*"

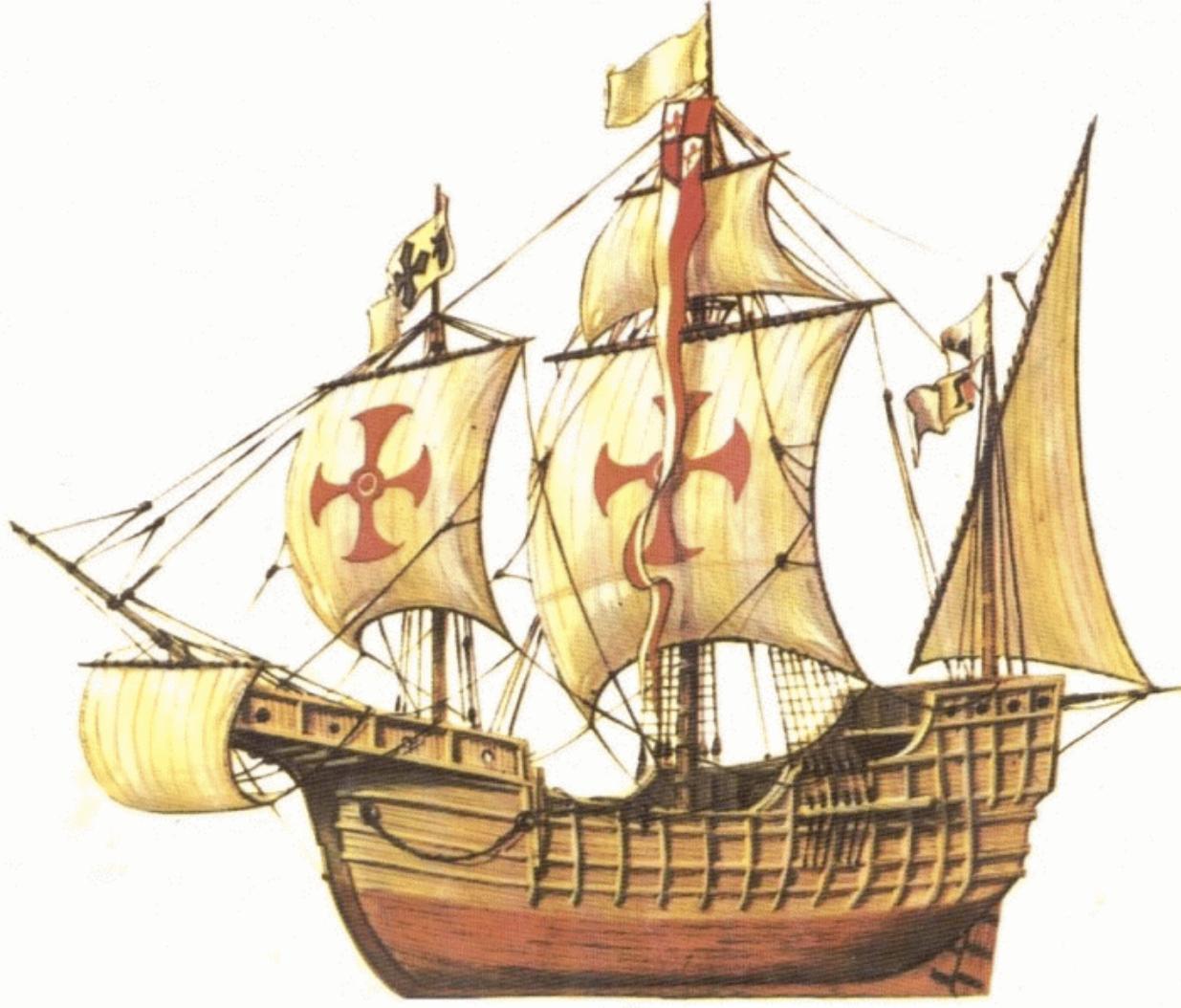
The origin of the name America

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See also: [The Matrix of Ancient History](#)

See also: [Aloha Hawaii: The origin of this welcome](#)

Beyond all myths and legends about the discovery of the New World (Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, etc.) and chronological absurdities ("1492"), there is just one thing clear: the origin of the name *America*.



Introduction: The philological principle of the devocalization of words

For the purpose of philological and historical analysis you have to free the words from its vowels.

In ancient times only the consonants were important (for example in Hebrew language).

Example (in Latin language):

Troja, TROJAM (always take the accusative case, because it is the most used) = Troy

These letters freed of vowels can be revocalized with any vowels.

Example:

TRM = TERRAM, *terra* = earth, land

The three consonants can also be read backwards:

TRM > MRT

Revocalized it results for example:

MRT = MORTEM, *mors* = death (in a Trojan war)

or

MRT = MARTYREM, *martyr* = martyr (in a Trojan war)

The origin of the name America

With the above principle of devocalization you proceed this way:

America, AMERICAM = MRCM = MARCUM, *Marcus* = MARK (Saint Mark)

Behind St. Mark stands **Venise** (VNS > PNS > NPLS = NEAPOLIS, Naples), like **Troy** (or Naples) a seafaring city,
and like **Atlantis**, a continent of explorers.

"Christopher Columbus" is supposed to have come from Genova. This Italian city had the

same seafaring importance like Venise.

Spain and Italy were the two European nations who first sailed across the Atlantic.

We see the discovery of the New World as a matter embedded in the myths of Troy and Atlantis and crowned by the Christian faith (Mark the Evangelist).

P.S: By the way: The model for the myth of Atlantis is the port town Taranto in Southern Italy:

TARENTUM > TRNTM > TLNTM > ATLANTIM, Atlantis

The origins of the Hebrew language

Hebrew is younger than Greek and Latin and on the same chronological level as German.

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See the complete German article with examples in:

Hebraica historica

Introduction

The origins of Hebrew are to be considered under the aspects of criticism of prevailing history and chronology, as described by the author in

Manifesto of historical criticism, and The matrix of ancient history.

The most important pillars of historical criticism are the following:

In the author's view, actual human society and culture has a chronological bottom mark of about 400 years before today.

The end of the "ancient" or "Roman" era is to be set about 300 years before today.

The origins of all the ancient and modern languages are to be set at the same time.

All geographical names of the Ancient world around the Mediterranean prove to be issued from the author's so called Vesuvian - Trojan - Neapolitan complex of words and terms. There are no older names preserved.

The prevailing chronological system AC = ante Christum, and AD = anno Domini, seems to be invented around "1740".

The mass of written documents - both manuscripts and printed books - as found in libraries and archives, has a bottom mark of around 1750.

Before this date we only have some inscriptions in stone and metal.

The origins of the "medieval" and modern world lay in Western Europe. The Crusades and the exploration of the New World were initiated.

Up to the French Revolution (1789 ff.), and even further (around 1800, sometimes up to 1815) we have no reliable historical knowledge.

Up to this time, written tradition served purely as mythical and allegoric explanation of the newly installed civilization (Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and Modern Times).

Examples: The story of the Trojan war and the history of ancient Greeks and Romans.

The first written texts were the Bible, the Church fathers, the "antique" Greek and Roman authors and chronicles.

Even the new chronology ("44 AC", "1215 AD", "1776 AD", 666, etc.) had only symbolic and numerological value.

Before the reliable chronological and historical time, we can only

retrace some events and developments vaguely - and this with lesser probability the further we try to look into the past.

The "classical" languages (Greek, Latin, and Hebrew) were constructed idioms, and never spoken. They served for sacred and commanding purposes.

The "classical" languages reached their perfection only with the introduction of written tradition.

The origins of Hebrew language under these aspects

It seems that the first written alphabet, as well as language, was Greek.

Latin was the second and most widespread language in the West.

Greek remained a prevailing language for inscriptions in the eastern Mediterranean world, as well as texts (i.e. the Church fathers) to resemble an eastern origin.

Hebrew was created in Western Europe, after Greek and Latin, and simultaneously with the rise of German language.

To prove this, you have to consider the following remarks (observations):

Hebrew was (substantially) followed the blueprint of Greek, as described by **Joseph Yehuda: Hebrew is (masked) Greek.**

Examples: The first four letters of Greek and Hebrew alphabet are similar:

Aleph - alpha, bet - beta, gimel - gamma, daleth - delta

Hebrew contains a lot of Latin words, so it must have been created under a strong influence of that language.

Examples of Latin words in Hebrew:

aetas - et, horribilis - Horeb, olim - olam, sextus - shishi, sinus - Sinai

Hebrew and German are intrinsically close. Both languages must have been developed simultaneously. More than half of the original German vocabulary and approximately a quarter of the geographical names in the German speaking regions are of Hebrew origin.

Examples of German words of Hebrew origins: **Arbeit, Erz, Haus, heilig, Himmel, Schloss, schön, Zwang.**

Examples of German names of Hebrew origin: **Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hermann, Munich, etc.**

It seems that the Late Roman Empire was predominantly German and tried to introduce, by force, the newly created Hebrew as a sacred and commanding language in the whole empire.

The attempt failed: The Roman speaking countries (Italy, France, Spain) in the West refused, as well as Northern Africa. These proceedings are known under the term migration of the peoples (**Völkerwanderung**: Franks, Goths, and Vandals).

In Britain, however, the attempt had a considerable success: Half of the English vocabulary is of German origin.

Examples: **to break, bride, god, house, hut, mouse, ox, shame, swine**

Hebrew seems to be created in Southwest Germany: Swabia, Alsatia, or even Helvetia.

The Swiss-German dialect (especially from Berne) has a very close resemblance to Hebrew in both spelling and vocabulary.

Note that both terms for this country are of Hebrew origin: *Helvetia*, *Switzerland*.

At a certain time, the interaction between German and Hebrew stopped. Both languages drifted apart and developed their own culture.

The Hebrew religion is a product of this linguistic separation. - The Jews were first Romans.

Hebrew, however, remained in high esteem in Christianity: The Old Testament is considered to be of Hebrew origin.

Question: Who wrote the texts of the Bible, and in which language: Latin, Hebrew or even German?

The transfer of the origin of Hebrew, and subsequently of Christian religion to the east, to Palestine, occurred only after the establishment of the Holy Roman Church in the West.

Example: PALESTINE is PALESTRINA, a former religious center in the hilly region east of Rome in Italy.

Vesuvius is everywhere

The words of all European languages
as well as the geographical and personal names
are marked by the system of the Vesuvian matrix

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View of Mount Vesuvius
from the Amphitheater of Pompeii

The shaping of the ancient and modern European
languages
by the names *Greeks - Priam - Paris - Vesuvius -
Naples - Troy - Ilium - Tripolis, etc.*

See also: [The matrix of ancient history](#)

See also: [A manifesto to clarify historical criticism](#)

The creation of the vocabulary of the ancient and modern European languages
as well as the geographical and personal names was a homogenous even
totalitarian process, which took place less than 300 years ago.

By analyzing the different important words and names of the above complex we
reveal the same principles around the creation of words and names.

An efficient and consistent analysis requires the following philological tools:

Only the consonants are important.

The principal form of a word or name in Latin was the accusative, not the
nominative case.

In order to find the original pattern you have to **devocalize** the word or name.

Example: *Vesuvius* or *Vesulius*, VESUVIUM or VESULIUM = VSV/M or VSL/M

A word or name needs three consonants.

Sequences with more than three consonants are to be considered as **composed
names**.

Example: Naples, Neapolis > NEAPOLIM = NPLM, NPLS

You have to know that the sequence of the three indispensable consonants can
be read **backwards**.

Example: Naples (NPL) = NPL > LPN

The sequence can also be **randomised**.

Example: NPL > PNL > VNT

The popular forms of a word prevail over classical Latin grammar. So the neuter
form doesn't exist in this philological context.

Example: *Milk*, in Latin: LAC, accusative case: LACTEM (not tolerated in
classical Latin)

In ancient times some letters could be read different from writing:

The letter S could be considered as a C.

Example: Sancta Neapolis (Saint Naples) = S.NPL > C.NPL or G.NPL

The letter L could be considered as an upside down T.

LPN > TPN

The letter T could be read as an upside down L.

And last but not least: There is no difference between P, V and F.

Example: PNL > VNL or FNL

The Hebrew article ha was frequently used before a Latin or Greek word or name.

Example: H/NPL = HANNIBAL

The **revocalization** of a word or name takes part only after a successful analysis.

The derivations are not always correct. You have to know that it is us who try to recreate the original system.

Some explanations may be wrong or ambiguous. The ambiguity was a principle of the creation of words and names. It allowed quite a lot of variations with only a small amount of words and names.

The list is temporary and being constantly growing.

Here the emphasis lies on the personal names and the words in the different languages, with only a few geographical names.

You have to know that it was **the prestige of a name** which led to the different words. In the course of transformation, for example, Vesuvius lost its single meaning as a denomination for a mountain. It could as well denote a city, a river or even a function (bishop).

The religious and Christian background of the Vesuvian philological complex (see S or ST = SANCTUS. saint) should always be taken into consideration.

Here Hebrew, Latin, Greek, as well as words and names in the modern languages are put in italics.

Note that the original viewpoint of this philological analysis is **German based**.

That explains the frequent words from that language. And there are more suitable examples in German than in English or in a Latin based language.

Geographical and personal names, as well as words from the different languages are intrinsically tied together. So you should present examples from all these three categories.

Greeks

The Trojan War was a religious war between Greeks and Trojans.

Kirche (German) (CRC) = CHURCH

kriechen (German) = to CRAWL

Krieg (German) = war

Krieg-Stetten (village in Switzerland)

Recke (German) = a hero (in the Greek or Trojan war)

Ilion, Ilium

Iljon means lion in French and in other languages. The lion was the Trojan coat of arms.

Ill (river in Alsace)

Iller (river in Alsace)

Illiswil (village in Switzerland)

Illnau (village in Switzerland)

Lille (city in France)

Lyon (city in France)

Sanctum Iljum (Saint Iljum)

Stahl (German) = STEEL

Stall (German) = stables

The savior was born in a stable, accompanied by the star of Bethlehem.

Stella (Latin) = STAR

Stilfs (Italian: Stelvio) (village in Tirol)

still (German) = quiet, (STILL)

Stilli (village in Switzerland)

Stuhl = chair, STOOL

Neapolis (Naples)

Naples means new town or new city in Greek.

Synonyms are Troy, Pompeii, and Rome.

Affe = (German) (N)P(L) = APE

Die Alpen = LPN > NPL = the ALPS

Apfel (German) = PL > (N)PL = APPLE

(**Via**) **Appia** (N)P(L) = NPL

Bali = PL > (N)PL (Island in Indonesia)

bellum (Latin) = war

Elephant

Hannibal (*ha*/NPL)

India = (V)NT > PNL > NPL = Naples

Laben (German) = to refresh

Laub (German) = foliage, LEAVES

laufen (German) = to run

Lepanto (town in Greece)

Libya (LPM > LPN > NPL)

lieben (German) = to LOVE

loben (German) = to praise

Nabe (German) = hub

Nabel (German) = NAVEL

Napf (mountain in Switzerland)

Napoleon

Nebel (German) = fog, mist

Nepal

Noppe (German) = (K)NUB

novale, novalis = **novus** (Latin) (Naples means new town)

nubes, nuvole, nuages (Latin, Italian, French) = clouds

Nubia

Oppidum (castle, fortification) = PTM > NPLM = NEAPOLIM, Neapolis

Paulus = PLM > NPLM = NEAPOLIS, Naples

Penis

Phallus

PLATO

Plurs (Italian: Piuro) (legendary, lost town in Graubünden)

(Pontius) PILATUS = NEAPOLITANUS

Poland = (Na)polonia

Police

Politics

taufen (German) = to baptize

Taufers (village in Austria)

Vanilla

Venice = PNT > PNL > NPL = Naples

Waffe (German) = WEAPON

Wappen (German) = coat of arms

Wind (German) = VNT > PNL > NPL = WIND

Vineta

(legendary, lost town in the Baltic Sea near the German coast, a Nordic Pompeii
or Plurs - Piuro)

Sancta Neapolis (Holy Naples)

Caballus (popular Latin) = horse = CPL > S.PL > S.(N)PL = SANCTA NEAPOLIS, holy Naples

Canopus = mythical city in Egypt

Genf (Geneva) (CNP > S.NPL)

Knebel (German) = gag

Senf (S.NP > S.NPL) (German) = mustard

Kapelle = CHAPEL

Kaplan (C.PLM > S.NPLM) = CHAPLAIN

PAUL, Paulus = (N)PLS = NEAPOLIS

Paul was a Neapolitan. So the meanings Saint Paul and Saint Naples can interfere.

Poltrona (Italian) = armchair

Savon (French) or **Seife** (German) = SOAP

(S.PM > S.PLM = SANCTUM PAULUM)

Savona (town in Italy)

Savonarola (legendary reformer in Florence)

Savoy (region in France)

simple

Syphilis (S.PLS)

The most important sexually transmitted disease was called *mal de Naples* (French) in ancient times. This demonstrates the Neapolitan origin of this term.

Priamus (Priam)

(Kadesh) **Barnea** (biblical place, f.e.: Deuteronomy 1, 2)

Bauer (Dialekt: *Pur* = PRM) (German) = FARMER

Péronne (city in France)

Blume (PLM > PRM) (German) = flower

Brahma

brennen (German) = to BURN

Brenner (pass in Austria)

Brombeere (German) = blackberry, BRAMBLE-berry

Brunnen (German) = fountain

Burma

Frau (German) = woman

frei (German) = FREE

froh (German) = happy, merry, FROLIC

Fron (German) = drudge, corvee

fur

Guerre, guerra (PR > PRM) = (Trojan) WAR

Ophir (the land of gold in Ancient Testament) = PR(M) = PRIAMUM, Priamus. It means Peru.

Pflaume (German) (PLM > PRM) = PRUNE (French and English)

Pharoh (Hebrew: *par'oh*)

prunus, a, um (Latin)

Pyrenees

Werra = PR(M) = PRIAMUM, Priam (river in Germany)

Sanctus Priamus (Saint Priam)

Capra (Latin) = goat

Capri (C.PRM > S.PRM) (Isle before the gulf of Naples)

Käfer (German) = beetle

Kapern (German) = CAPERS

Kyffhäuser (mountain in Germany)

Safran (German) = saffron

severus, severum (S.PRM) = SEVERE

Siberia

Siviriez (village in Switzerland)

Speer (German) = SPEAR

Tiber (TPRM > S.PRM) (river in Italy)

Zabern (Savernes) (town in Lorraine)

Paris, Persia

Paris was the favorite son of King Priam.

The Franks considered themselves first as Persians with the capital Paris.

Later Persia became the name of that Oriental country.

Abessinia (PSS > PRS)

Paris

Persia

Prison (English + French)

Prussia

Reuss = (P)RS (river in Switzerland)

(P)Reussen = Russen (in German)

Russia

Roma (Rome)

amare (MR > RM) = Rome = to love

arm (German) = poor

Gomorra = ha + morra = MR > RM = ROMAM, Roma

Sodom and Gomorra were twin towns, which perished at the same time.

According to the ancient chronicles after the destruction of Pompeii, Rome
burnt for three days.

For Sodom see *Sancta Troja*.

Mann (German) (RO-MANUS) = MAN

Mauer (dialect: Mur) (German) = wall

Ruhm (German) = glory

Rümligen (village in Switzerland)

Uri (canton in Switzerland)

Sancta Roma (Saint Rome)

Ceramics = C.RM > S.RM = SANCTAM ROMAM, Sancta Roma

Sarmates (ancient people)

Sarno (River at Pompeii)

Saronno (town in Italy)

Sancta Rumelia (Saint Rumelie)

Rumelia is the foothills of Rome, especially Eastern Rome = Constantinople.

Even at the end of the 19th century the southern Balkan countries,
especially Bulgaria, were called Rumelia.

Caramel

(Mount) Carmel = C.RML > S.RML = SANCTA RUMELIA, holy Rumelia

Sarmates (ancient people)

Troja (Troy)

Dorn (German) = THORN

Dürr (German) = DRY

Mörtel (German) (MRT > TRM = TROJAM, Troja) = MORTAR

MORTEM (Latin), MORT (French) = death

Murten - Morat (town in Switzerland)

tarnen (German) = to camouflage (to TARNISH)

terram, terra (TRM) = land, earth

THRONE

tirah (hebrew: castle)

Tor (German) = door

Tora(h) = the five books of Moses

torréfier (French: to roast)

trimmen (German) = to TRIM

Troia (town in Italy)

troia (Italian) = swine)

Schwein (German from Hebrew *she'vah* = SEVEN) was another arm of coat of Troy or Iljon.

DRUM

Troyes (town in France)

DOOR

Turm (German) = TOWER

Troas

The Troas is the Trojan countryside.

Tresa (village in Switzerland)

Triesen (village in Liechtenstein)

Trost (German) = consolation

Sancta Troja (Saint Troy)

Santorin (Isle in Greece)

Satan

Saturn

Sodom = S.TM > S.T(R)M

Pompeii (or **Troy**) was considered a depraved city, a town of sin. Its destruction was a divine punishment.

Stern (German) = STAR

Strom (or: *Sancta Roma?*) = STREAM

Atlantis

The legend of Atlantis (as told from the Neapolitan PLATO) is a variation of the story of Troy:

Atlantis is a wealthy seaside city, also a land and a continent, and trades with far away countries. It perishes like Pompeii, Vineta or Plurs (Piuro).

Geographically the model of Atlantis was the harbor of Taranto in Southern Italy.

- Ravenna, and especially Venice, were other models for the legend.

Atlantis, ATLANTIM = TLNTM

Attalens (village in Western Switzerland)

DALMATIA = TLMT > TLNT = ATLANTIM, Atlantis

Land, LAND = LNT > (T)LNT(M)

London = LNTM > (T)LNTM

TALENT

Le Talent (small river in Western Switzerland)

Tarantum (Taranto) (Harbor in Southern Italy) = TRNT > TLNTM

Toledo, TOLETUM = TL(N)TM = ATLANTIM, Atlantis

Vesuvius

Vesuvius is a sacred mountain, even in ancient Rome. Its rumbling and spitting fire is a divine sign to return to the ancient religion of the fathers (Tite Live).

Asche (German) = ASH

Asia

Bischof German) (VSC > VSL), **vescovo** (Italian), **évèque** (French), BISHOP

Esche (German) = (V)SC > VSL) = ASH

Monte **PASUBIO** (mountain in Italy)

See (German) = (V)S(L) = SEA

selig (German) (V)SL = merry, blessed

valley

Dent de **VEISIVI** (mountain in Switzerland)

Vesoul (town in France)

vinum, vin, Wein = WINE

Wales

Wallis (canton in Switzerland)

Welpe (German) = WHELP, cub

WOLF**Welsch** (German) = Romance speaking**Wolke** (German) (VLC > VLS) = cloud**Sanctus Vesuvius (Saint Vesuvius)**

Savièse (village in Switzerland)

Sevelen (village in Switzerland)

Neapolis + Troja (Troy)**Naples, respectively Troy, was under oppressive rule.****Folter** (German) (PL/TRM > NPL + TRM = Neapel + Troja) = torture**poltern** (German) = to crash, to bang, to stump**Tripolis****TRIPOLIS** means *three cities*. However, you have to consider the name as a contraction between TROY and NAPLES.

Treffels (German) - Treyvaux (French) (village in Switzerland)

Tribey (village in Switzerland)

Tribschen

Marcus (Mark), mart, martyr**Mark** is the patron saint of Venice = Naples or Troy.**The seafaring city of Troy was destroyed, burnt, and her inhabitants killed.****So the name Mark has different meanings, all related to the story of Troy.**

MARCUS = MRC(M) > TRM = TROJAM; Troy

MARCUS = MRC > MRT = MART, *mercatus***Mart, Markt** (German) = MARTMARCUS = MRC > MRT = *martyrium*, martyrMARCUS = MRC > MRT = *mortem*, *mors* = death

America

(See: [The origin of the name AMERICA](#))

Morocco

Sanctus Marcus (Saint Mark)

Camargue (C.MRC > S.MRC) (country in Southern France)

Samarkand (city in Central Asia)

Marco Polo, the Venitian Neapolitan, traveled by Samarkand to China.**Sancta Maria (Saint Mary)**

Cameron

Cimarron

Cameroon

Comoros

Samaria (ancient city in Palestine)

Sumatra

11.2017

Aloha Hawaii

The origin of the well-known welcome for this island.

Also some other geographical names of the USA with Hebrew origin.

See also: [The origins of the Hebrew language](#)

See also: [The matrix of ancient history](#)

See also: [The origin of the name America](#)

(Starting page: www.dillum.ch)



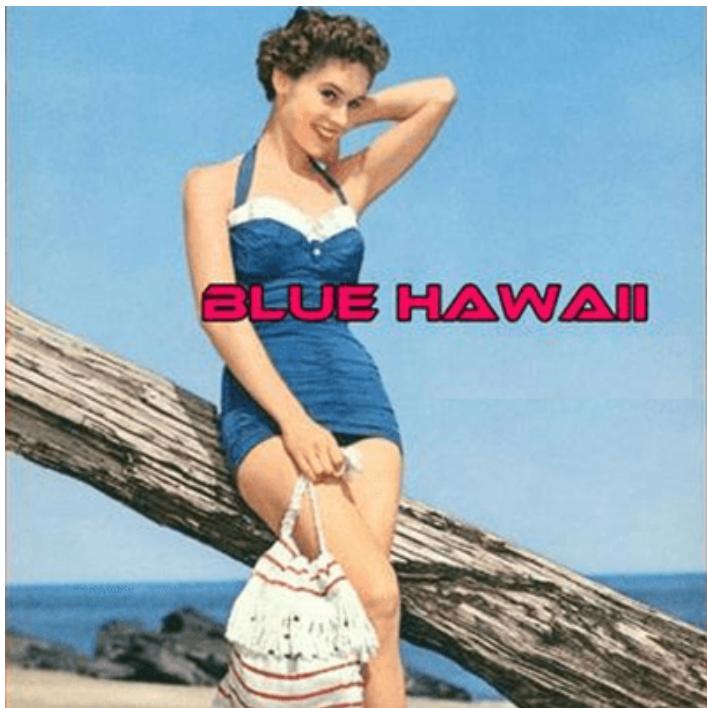
Everybody knows the above-mentioned well-known welcome for this group of tropical islands in the Pacific Ocean, especially for Oahu.

But does anybody know that these two names are both of Hebrew origin?

Aloha = Hebrew: *eloh'a* = value, god (singular). - Plural: *eloh'im* = values = god.

Hawaii = Hebrew: *hava* = Eve + *ih* = isle

So *Aloha Hawaii* means the divine isle of Eve, the Paradise Island.



Other North American geographical names with Hebrew origin

The Eastern and Mid-Eastern part of North America was explored and settled by English (and in the North also by French) colonists.

The Englishmen brought their missionaries with them. These protestants knew also the Hebrew language.

So it is no wonder that we find **geographical names of Hebrew origin** between the English denominations.

Up to now philologists have often tried to postulate Indian origins for certain names. But they are mostly wrong:

The English (and sometimes the Hebrew) influence prevailed.

The same is to be said for some names with **French origins**.

For example **DAKOTA** does not come from Indian, but from French: DAKOTA = d'à côté = beside (the colonists).

HURON = Hebrew *ha'ron* = the shouting

IOWA = Hebrew *jehov'ah* = god

MIAMI = Hebrew *majim* = water

HAWAII = Hebrew *hava + ii* = ile of Eve = ile of paradise

NEBRASKA = Hebrew *nev'i* = prophet

OMAHA = Hebrew *majim* = water